

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 141.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

BLUE-STILE HOUSE ACADEMY, GREENWICH.  
**M**ESSRS. KNIGHTLY and SON most respectfully remind their Friends and the Public that the DUTIES of their ESTABLISHMENT will be RESUMED on FRIDAY, the 28th instant.  
July 14th, 1848.

**WHITTINGTON NATIONAL SAVINGS' FUND, PERMANENT INVESTMENT, and BUILDING SOCIETY.**

Established by Act of Parliament, June, 1847.

TRUSTEES.  
FRANCIS RENNOCH, Esq.  
JOHN BOWRING, Esq., LL.D., M.P.  
DOUGLAS JERROLD, Esq.

DIRECTORS. 1848-9.

Chairman—Mr. GEORGE PRATT, 121, Wood-street, City, and 41, Cannonbury-square, Islington.  
Mr. W. Blackledge, 3, Rupert-street, Cornhill-road.  
" Henry Campkin, 16, Castle-street, Holborn.  
" G. W. Chinery, Claremont House, Peckham.  
" J. E. Clennell, Mare-street, Hackney.  
" Thomas Collis, 1, Princes-terrace, Caledonian-road.  
" Cockburn Curtis, C.E., Charing-Cross.  
" G. R. Ehn, 13, Albion-terrace, Kensington-road.  
" William Hibbitt, 4, Springfield, Wandsworth-road.  
" A. Hunter, 260, Regent-street.  
" Wm. Nicholls, 27, Brook-by-street, Islington.  
" W. H. Preston, 27, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell.  
" W. Prouting Roberts, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi.  
" W. H. J. Traice, Westminster Literary and Scientific Institution.  
" E. Ward, 31, Richmond-grove, Islington.  
SECRETARY.  
Mr. GEORGE WAGSTAFF YAPP,  
6, Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill.

This Society has been formed for the ready and advantageous investment of Capital and Savings for any period of time; for providing for old age, or for the wants of a family; and also for making advances upon freehold and leasehold property for building purposes.

Depositors receive a higher rate of interest than in the Savings' Bank, and, in addition, divide all the profits of the Society.

The Shares are of the value of £5 each, and may be taken up at any time without fines, arrears, or back payments. Subscriptions from SIXPENCE to Four Shillings a Month per Share. Discount allowed on payments in advance, and interest on withdrawal.

Advances made without lottery or ballot, and the total sum paid without any sort of deduction. Repayments may be made in periods of Two to Fifteen Years.

All transactions effected on tables calculated expressly for the Society by the Actuary of an eminent Life Assurance Office.

The Monthly Subscription Meetings are held on the FIRST TUESDAY in each Month, from Seven till Nine o'clock in the Evening, at the PORTUGAL HOTEL, FLEET-STREET, where the Secretary will also attend every Tuesday Evening during the Month.

Prospectuses and Rules (price 3d., by post 5d.) may be obtained of Mr. England, Auction Mart, Caledonian-road, King's-cross; Mr. Henry Brace, 11, Crown-street, Finsbury; at the Office of the Nonconformist, Horse-shoe Court, Ludgate-hill; and at the Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street.

G. W. YAPP, Secretary.

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION**  
for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, &c.  
48, Gracechurch-street, London.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Hayhurst Lucas, Esq., Chairman.  
Thomas Castle, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
William Cash, Esq.  
W. Miller Christy, Esq.  
Edward Crowley, Esq.  
John Feltham, Esq.  
Robert M. Holborn, Esq.  
Robert Ingham, Esq.  
C. Lushington, Esq., M.P.  
John St. Barbe, Esq.  
Samuel Smith, Esq.  
William Tyler, Esq.  
Samuel Wilson, Esq., Alderman.

PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.R.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

Members whose premiums become due on the 1st of July next, are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days. Copies of the last report, together with the result of the quinquennial division, made up to the 24th of November last, may be had on application at the Office.

The following instances illustrate the Reduction in Premiums and equivalent Bonuses on Policies in Class 9, payable at death:—

Policies in existence.	Age at commencement.	Sums assured.	Amount of Bonus.	Original Premium.	Reduction in premium in lieu of Bonus.	Equal to a reduction per cent. on the Original premium of
Yrs.	Yrs.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per Cent.
12	63	2,000	773 7 0	149 16 8	83 13 0	56
	32	1,000	166 9 0	26 5 10	10 9 7	40
10	50	1,000	213 4 0	45 10 10	19 0 10	42
	27	700	91 6 0	16 5 6	5 11 9	34
8	58	500	104 9 0	30 8 9	11 19 10	29
	32	2,000	222 2 0	52 18 4	17 8 4	32
6	60	5,000	826 0 0	329 11 8	119 15 10	36
	27	2,000	160 2 0	46 10 0	14 6 8	31
5	65	300	48 4 0	24 12 6	8 15 11	36
	30	2,000	137 10 0	50 3 4	15 0 0	30
4	62	1,000	119 5 0	71 14 2	20 13 2	29
	28	500	26 12 0	11 18 4	2 14 10	23
3	54	1,000	65 10 0	52 7 6	9 14 2	18
	21	3,000	111 0 0	60 7 6	10 3 0	17
2	57	500	23 2 0	29 5 6	3 10 8	12
	29	1,000	35 19 0	24 9 2	2 12 9	10
1	59	2,000	46 10 0	126 11 8	7 4 2	5
	27	500	6 1 0	11 12 6	0 11 9	5

June 26, 1848.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

THE NORTHAMPTON TITHE CASE.

**I**N the year 1841, the Rev. William Butlin, vicar of St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, was inducted to his living; and in the following year he demanded a Tythe of 6d. in the pound from all owners and occupiers of property; but as this was a proceeding altogether unprecedented in the history of the parish, it will not be thought surprising that a considerable number of the parishioners should demur; in consequence of which the Vicar found it necessary to institute legal proceedings, in which Mr. Harris has for six years been placed in the unenviable position of a Defendant.

At the commencement of the suit Mr. Harris was a builder, in possession of a flourishing business, and a property every way adequate to the maintenance of himself and family in an honourable independence; but owing to the position in which he has been placed as a defendant in a Chancery suit, both business and property have been sacrificed.

It has been thought by many of his fellow-parishioners and townsmen (who have done their utmost to help him in his struggle with an ecclesiastical oppressor) that a man who has so nobly defended their rights should not be allowed to sink in the vortex of ruin in which he is now involved; and therefore, with a view of rendering him that assistance which his present circumstances require, the friends of Civil and Religious Liberty are now appealed to, and it is confidently hoped that the result of this appeal will be to show that patriotic magnanimity, when combined with moral worth, will never be unappreciated by those who regard Civil and Religious Liberty as the palladium of the British Constitution. We, the undersigned, beg most respectfully to recommend this case to the notice of the public:—

MAYOR AND MAGISTRATES OF NORTHAMPTON.

JOSEPH WYKES, Mayor. | THOMAS HAGGER.  
WILLIAM WILLIAMS. | THOMAS SHARP.  
GEORGE BUXTON. | GEORGE BAKER.

ALDERMEN.

JOHN GROOM. | WILLIAM PORTER.  
FRANCIS PARKER. | WILLIAM HOLLIS.

TOWN COUNCIL.

JAMES P. LLOYD. | WILLIAM DENNIS.  
WILLIAM ROW. | WILLIAM COLLIER.  
JOSEPH ADNIT. | JOHN STANTON.  
PETER DERBY. | HENRY MARSHALL.  
GEORGE MABBITT RICHARDS. | JOEL EDENS.

MINISTERS.

J. T. BROWN, Baptist Minister, College-street.  
HENRY ROSE, Baptist Minister, Northampton.  
EDMUND T. PRUST, Minister of Commercial-street Chapel.  
HENRY IERSON, Minister of Dye Church-lane Chapel.  
THOMAS PHILLIPS, Baptist Minister.  
JOSEPH PYWELL, Baptist Minister, Mount Zion Chapel.  
GEORGE NICHOLSON, of the Congregational Church, King-street.  
WILLIAM ARTHUR JONES, Minister of the Unitarian Congregation, King-street.  
JOHN BENNETT, Minister of Castle-hill Meeting, Northampton.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

GRAY HESTER. | WILLIAM COLLINS.  
R. W. MARSHALL. | JAMES WELLS.  
JOHN BLUNSON. | JOHN BARRINGER.  
EDWARD LATCHMORE. | EDWARD LATCHMORE, Jun.  
DOILEY MARSHALL.

JOHN LATCHMORE. | EDWARD COTTON.  
JAMES MILNE. | THOMAS GRUNDY.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received for Mr. Harris, at the Office of the Nonconformist, and also by Edward Cotton, Esq., Newland, Northampton.

PROTESTANT UNION.

For the Benefit of the Widows and Children of Protestant Ministers of all Denominations.

**THE DIRECTORS** beg to call the attention of

Ministers to this Institution, which has been established fifty years, and offers to Ministers peculiar facilities for providing an ANNUITY for a WIDOW, of from £10 to £50. Its capital of £24,800, which is yearly increasing, has been raised, not by shares borrowed, bearing interest; but, with the exception of a few legacies, from the subscriptions of its members. It will be seen by a reference to its Annual Reports, that the business of the Society has been conducted at a comparatively small cost; and as no profits are made by any parties, all the advantages arising from the improved finances are shared alike by all its members, either by increase of annuity or reduction of premium; the increase on the former amounting, in the last few years, according to length of membership, to 20, 40, and 60 per cent. The premiums are calculated on the most moderate scale, consistent with the financial safety of the Society. The law which provides that, in the case of a Member leaving no Widow, the sum of from £100 to £400, according to the amount of annuity, shall be paid to his child or children, of whatever age, is a guarantee that the sum he contributes must ultimately benefit his family.

No fee is demanded on admission beyond one year's premium paid in advance, which is carried to the individual's credit; and his beneficiary interest commences the moment such payment is made.

Particulars may be obtained by application to the Rev. JOHN HUNT, Secretary, 14, Brixton-rise, Surrey, who is to be seen at the Office, No. 7, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, every Tuesday morning, from Eleven till One o'clock. A copy of the rules may be obtained at the Office, or remitted by post, on sending two penny stamps; and, with it, a copy of last year's report, on enclosing four penny stamps.

**DOMESTIC HOMOEOPATHY; or, Rules for the Domestic Treatment of the Maladies of Infants, Children, and Adults.** Fourth Edition. Price 4s. 6d.

"An enlarged and improved edition of a little work very useful in families where homoeopathic remedies are used."—*Spectator*.

This work has been republished and extensively sold in America. **EPILEPSY, and some NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, its PRECURSORS; being Twenty-two Cases successfully treated.** Price 3s.

Sold by SHAWWOOD and Co., 23, Paternoster-row.

DEATH OF DR. HAMILTON OF LEEDS.

Will be ready, on Saturday next, price 6d., by post 7d.,

**"THE PROPHETS OF GOD, DYING SPEAKERS OF LIVING WORDS,"** a SERMON preached, July 23, in the Congregational Church, Holloway, by the Rev. A. J. MORRIS, in reference to the death of the Rev. R. W. HAMILTON, LL.D., D.D.

London: 4, Horse-shoe Court, Ludgate-hill.

**THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW,** No. 15, price 6s., will be published on the 1st of August.

CONTENTS.

1. Forster's Life of Goldsmith.
2. The History of the Hebrew Monarchy.
3. Stoughton's Spiritual Heroes.
4. Chemistry, Agriculture, and Physiology.
5. Warburton's Rollo and his Race.
6. Vilmar's German Literature.
7. Modern Jesuits.
8. Sterling's Life and Writings.
9. Tractarian Novels.
10. Revolutions and Religion.
11. Criticisms on Books, Fine Arts, &c., &c.

London: JACKSON and WALFORD, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard; and SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK BY MISS CORNER.

Just published, price 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. bound in cloth,

**EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND,** with Questions to each Chapter. By Miss CORNER, Author of the Histories of France, Germany, Turkey, Italy, Spain and Portugal, England, Scotland, and Ireland; of the Play Grammar, &c. &c.

**CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORY OF ROME,** from accepted English and Foreign Authorities, as Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, Keightley's Roman History, Smith's and Adams's Greek and Roman Antiquities, Dr. Arnold, Niebuhr, &c. &c. With Questions to each Chapter, and a Map of the Roman Empire. A New Edition, with Chronological Table. 3s. 6d. bound in cloth, lettered.

**CHARLES BUTLER'S GUIDE TO USEFUL KNOWLEDGE:** containing, in the popular form of an easy familiar Catechism, a complete Series of the Newest and most Useful Information connected with the Arts, Sciences, and the Phenomena of Nature. Second Edition. 1s. 6d. neatly bound in cloth.

**CHARLES BUTLER'S EASY GUIDE TO GEOGRAPHY.** A New, Pleasing, and Concise Description of the Five great Divisions of the Globe; the empires, kingdoms, and states into which they are divided; their natural, mineral, and vegetable productions; and the number and characteristics of their inhabitants. 1s. 6d. bound in cloth.

**OR, WITH THE USE OF THE GLOBES, AND SEVEN GLYPHOGRAPHIC MAPS,** 2s. bound in cloth.

London: DEAN and SON, Threadneedle-street; and ALFRED TULLETT, 117, High-street, Whitechapel.

**STUDIES OF FIRST PRINCIPLES.** BY JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, A.B.

Now ready, price 4d., stitched in wrapper, No. 2,

**INDEPENDENCY: a Study of an Independent of an Old School.**

"As the Lord liveth, what the Lord saith unto me that will I speak."—*Micah, Son of Imiah*.

London: WARD and Co.; PARTRIDGE and OAKLEY, Paternoster-row; and C. E. MUDIE, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONS.

On the 29th inst., price 1s., the First Part of the

**HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONS.** To be completed in Six Monthly Parts, forming Three Volumes, post 8vo.

This work will comprehend a History of the First Revolution in France in 1789, the Consulate, the Empire, the Restoration, the Revolution of 1830, the Reign of Louis Philippe, and the Revolutionary Movements in 1848: the whole drawn from original sources, and adapted for popular reading.

Edinburgh: W. and R. CHAMBERS. London: WILLIAM B ORR and Co.

Sold also by all Booksellers who supply W. & R. Chambers's Publications.

YOUNG MEN

Who are looking for the "good time coming" read the **MECHANIC'S ORGAN, a Penny Monthly,** whose contributors are working-men in earnest for the emancipation of humanity from its million fetters.

No pretensions have been made by its conductors, yet it has received many commendatory notices.

Ask BENJAMIN L. GREEN, 62, Paternoster-row; or any other Bookseller.

Just published, No. 1, to be comprised in Eight Numbers, at 3d. each, or by post prepaid 5d.,

**BUNHILL MEMORIALS.** Sacred Reminiscences of a portion of the blessed living-dead, whose mortal remains rest in hope, in Bunhill-fields. Containing some account of nearly three hundred Ministers, who are buried in that hallowed Cemetery; with the inscriptions on their tombs and gravestones, and other interesting information respecting them, from authentic sources. Edited by J. A. JONES.

London: JAMES PAUL, 1, Chapter-house-court, north side St. Paul's Churchyard, and Paternoster-row; and by order of all Booksellers.



CARRIAGE FREE.

## TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

NO. 2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

THE attention of families and large consumers is particularly directed to the advantages derivable at the above establishment, where Teas and Coffees are supplied, at the import prices, without the usual addition of intermediate profits.

The present time is an excellent opportunity for purchasers to replenish their stocks, as prices are unusually low, and the quality of this season's Teas are remarkably good. We beg to offer:—

BLACK TEAS.		Per lb.		Per lb.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
Good common Black Tea .....	3 8		Finest Lapsang Souchong (exceeding scarce and rare. This Tea would have fetched 10s. per lb. a few years since) .....	5 0
Good sound Congou Tea (a very good common Tea)....	3 0			
Strong Congou Tea (an excellent Tea for domestic purposes).....	3 4		GREEN TEAS.	
Fine Congou Tea, Pekoe flavour (we recommend this particularly).....	3 8		Good common Green .....	3 0
Pekoe Souchong Tea (a very superior Tea).....	4 0		Fine Twankay Tea .....	3 4
Fine Pekoe Souchong (this is the finest of its class, very rich flavour).....	4 4		Young Hyson .....	3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 5s.
			Hyson .....	3s. 10d., 4s. 4d., 5s., 6s.
			Gunpowder .....	4s., 4s. 4d., 5s., 6s., 7s.

It will be seen we have not made remarks about our Greens, as they are generally used to flavour the Blacks, and are used according to the choice of the consumer.

COFFEE.		Per lb.		Per lb.
	s. d.			s. d.
Good common Coffee .....	0 9	Finest Java Coffee .....		1 4
Ceylon ditto .....	0 10	Finest Cuba ditto .....		1 6
Finest ditto ditto .....	1 0	Finest Mocha ditto .....		1 8
Finest Plantation ditto .....	1 2			

Our Coffees are roasted by patent machinery, by which the aroma is preserved, and all acidity removed. Where parties are unknown to the firm, a reference in town is expected.

MANSELL and CO., Wholesale Tea Dealers, 2, Bucklebury, Cheapside.—Delivered, carriage free, to all parts of England.

## HALF MOURNING DRESSES.

CHINA SILK PRINTED IN ENGLAND.

DRESSES of this most Elegant Fabric are now submitted to the notice of the Nobility, Gentry and the Public, at

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 247, 249, 251, REGENT-STREET.

The most eminent Pattern Artists of the day have been incited, by liberal premiums, to design exclusively for W. C. JAY patterns which are pre-eminent in variety, novelty, and delicacy of design. These designs, rare in their separate beauties of manufacture and pattern, and in their combination of excellence for mourning dresses most useful, are printed on China silk muslin, barege, and mousseline de soie; and notwithstanding their superiority to anything hitherto executed, will be offered at the most moderate prices. The assertion will be confirmed, that nowhere else can be found an assortment of Mourning Dresses so varied, so select, so excellent, or so extensive.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.—W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

MANTLES for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR in Black Glacé, Acier, and Lavender Silks, trimmed with the same coloured Laces, and adapted for the carriage or promenade. These novelties are prepared with the accustomed good taste of the artists who have periodically supplied the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE with designs, and it is to be observed the Stock is complete for the supply, in an equal degree, both of mourning apparel, and of the varieties in demand by ladies who are not necessarily in black. Superiority in mode and execution in articles trimmed with Crapè may at all times be relied on at the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.—W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

## MILLINERY.

THE PATRONS of the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE are respectfully informed that the Show-rooms are replete with some exquisite NOVELTIES, comprising black, grey, and white Bonnets, Caps, Coiffures, &c.; new Canzous and Collars, Jet Ornaments, and various articles of taste, adapted for mourning wear, and also for ladies not in Mourning. The general character of the Millinery exhibited this Season will, it is confidently trusted, ensure a continuance of that high patronage which has been hitherto awarded to the London General Mourning Warehouse.—W. C. JAY, Proprietor, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

BEDS! BEDS!! BEDS!!!

LADIES wishing to have their BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., freed from all impurities, as moths, maggots, &c., will apply to the Factory, 14, KINGSGATE-STREET, HOLBORN, for Lists of Charges, &c. (which are trifling).—1,040 Families of the First Importance having had one to seventy each purified by this PATENT process, all are recommending it to their friends and the public. Old ones made equal to new, and in good feathers a surplus for pillows, &c., more than repays the purification, sent home dry, clean, and sweet, fit for use.

CHARLES HERRING, PATENTEER.

SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFIED and DRESSED COFFEE, rendered more wholesome for use.

A very important improvement in the article of Coffee having been discovered by us, for which discovery we have obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, we submit the principle to your attention.

The process of dressing we cannot urge too strongly on your notice, as this is one of the most important parts of our invention. After the Coffee is purified and roasted, it passes into a Cracking or Crushing Apparatus; from thence it goes into our Patent Dressing Machine, by which means we entirely remove from the internal part of the Coffee all that Fibre, or Pith, encircling the heart of the Berry, which may be easily seen by breaking it between the finger and thumb and examining it. This Fibre, or Pith, has always, up to the time of our Patent, been ground up with the Coffee, and, when ground, being in such fine particles, and of a light, floating tendency, is the great cause of the difficulty of sifting or clarifying it.

We have submitted our Coffee to some of the most eminent Analytical Chemists of the Metropolis, who assert that we remove the great obstacle of sifting or clarifying, and that what we do remove is injurious, more particularly to persons with weak stomachs.

The following testimonial is from Dr. Ure, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry:—

"24, Bloomsbury-square, London, Nov. 27th, 1847.  
"Having carefully examined the Patent of Mr. Robert Snowden, for improvements in treating and dressing Coffee, I have much pleasure in expressing my highest approbation of it. He, first of all, purifies the berry, then roasts it slightly, so as to detach the coarse, fibrous pellicles from its surface, also the chaffy pith of the centre, commonly called the wing, a light, tough fibre, which, after grinding, is apt to pass through the filter, and cannot be separated by sifting, but, when swallowed, creates irritation of the gullet and stomach. The removal of this pith is a most valuable part of this invention, and, joined to his other improvements, will enable Mr. Snowden to produce from average berries a wholesomer and more delicious Coffee than any now in the market.

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.  
"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

This Coffee may be had in 3lb., 6lb., and 12lb. canisters in its dressed state, deprived of all its internal fibre, ready for grinding, or already ground for use, by addressing to the Patentees,

R. SNOWDEN AND COMPANY,  
Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa-dealers, City-road and East-road, London.

PRESENT CASH PRICES.	s. d.
Plantation, or Java.....	1 4
Costa Rica, or Jamaica.....	1 6
Old Mocha, or Turkey.....	1 8
Very choice Mocha (very little now in England).....	2 0

Retailers in large towns would double their Coffee Trade in three months, by taking licence under this Patent.

COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.—All persons troubled with indigestion, weak stomachs, or consumptive habits, may drink SNOWDEN'S PATENT-PURIFIED DRESSED COFFEE, without suffering that irritation which coffee ground upon the common principle subjects them to. All fibre is removed from the internal part before grinding. See Dr. Ure's testimonial. Sold only in London by the patentees, R. SNOWDEN and CO., City-road, and East-road, London. Dressed or ground, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., and 2s. 3lb. sent to any part of the town, 12lb. sent to any part of the country.

## PATENT DESICCATED COFFEE.

JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the PATENT DESICCATING COMPANY (Davison and Symington, Patentees), for roasting Coffee. This principle is perfectly novel, being effected entirely by hot air; and has the peculiar advantage of improving the article both in colour, strength, and quality, preserving purity, richness of flavour, and all its aromatic qualities, whilst it excludes all burnt and acrid matter, which under the ordinary process invariably arises. It is recommended by the most eminent of the faculty, as being especially adapted to persons of weak digestive organs.

## TESTIMONIALS.

"Apothecaries Hall.

"Messrs. Davison and Symington.

"Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process.

"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,  
"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."

"5, Old Burlington-street.

"Dear Sir,—I have been lately using the coffee which you sent me, prepared according to your invention, and I am of opinion that it is softer, is better flavoured, and is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid.

"I am, dear sir, yours truly,  
"To R. Davison, Esq. JAMES COPLAND, M.D."

## NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

No. 8.—Our PRICES for TEA remain UNCHANGED. The continuous and immense fall in rates during the past year, so disadvantageous to merchants, has had the effect of diminishing the quantity of tea exported from China to this country by 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds; the consumption has increased in the same period upwards of 1,000,000 pounds; importers are unwilling sellers at present prices; under these circumstances we feel confident there must be a general improvement in its value, and therefore we advise the numerous visitors from the country, and families generally, to lay in their stocks at so favourable a period. The sorts of tea most in consumption are the useful descriptions of Congou, at 2s. 10d. per lb.; the strong Congou, at 3s. to 3s. 2d.; very fine Congou, 3s. 8d.; the best Black Tea, 4s. 4d. (this is the finest imported into this country, under whatever name it may be sold to the consumer.) Green Tea:—Fine Hyson, 3s. 8d.; excellent Young Hyson, 4s. and 4s. 4d.; very fine Hyson, 4s. 8d.; fine Gunpowder, 5s.; superfine Hyson, 5s.; and the best Gunpowder Tea imported, 5s. 8d. Coffee prices are unusually low, especially for the best qualities; the selling kinds are fine plantation, 11d. per lb.; finest plantation, 1s. 2d.; finest Costa Rica, 1s. 4d.; choice Old Mocha, 1s. 6d. (this is the best coffee imported.) Colonial produce, of nearly every description, exhibits an upward tendency, especially sugar, sago, tapioca, and arrowroot. The July lists of prices of tea, coffee, and colonial produce are now ready, and can be had on application, or will be forwarded per post.

PHILLIPS and Co., 8, King William-street, City.—No. 8.

RELFE'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, improved by the Desiccating Company's process, DAVISON and SYMINGTON Patentees, on a perfectly novel plan, the nut being roasted by hot air, thereby preserving the fine flavour and highly nutritive quality of the cocoa in its fullest extent, and effectually eradicating all those grosser oily particles which have rendered the use of it objectionable to persons of weak digestion. The purity and superiority of this most extraordinary preparation has already secured for it a most extensive and increasing sale among the homoeopathic public, being strongly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty to persons of delicate health as far superior to any yet offered to those who desire an economical and agreeable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea table.—Prepared and sold by JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street.

## THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,

4 &amp; 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

CIRCULAR FOR JULY, 1848.

THE commerce of the country has not yet recovered the shock it sustained by the monetary pressure of last year, aggravated as it has been by the unsettled condition of affairs on the continent.

All articles of import remain exceedingly depressed in value, benefiting the consumer at the expense of the merchant. A slight advance has taken place in some descriptions of Tea, such as good and fine Congous, to the extent of 1d. to 2d. per lb., but with this exception, we have no change to notice since our circular in April.

The Green Teas for the season arrived in May and June; the quality of the first class Hysons and Gunpowders is equal to that of any former season, and prices moderate. We have now a very choice selection.

The advance in Congous is not sufficient to justify us in altering our list of prices. To carry on a business of the magnitude of this Establishment, requires at all times a large stock in advance, in order to furnish that uniform quality and steadiness of value, so highly appreciated by the public.

But though our prices remain unchanged, we cannot but urge upon all families throughout the kingdom, and particularly those who at this season are in the habit of leaving London, that never at any period could their supplies be purchased with more advantage to themselves. Should peace be happily preserved, we feel convinced that the tendency of the Tea Market will be an upward one.

We again, as in April, direct attention to the really useful Congou we are selling at 3s. per lb., the Strong Congou at 3s. 4d. per lb., and the very Fine Congou at 4s. per lb. In Green Teas, we recommend the Fine Hyson at 4s. per lb., the very Fine Hyson at 5s. per lb., and the Superfine Hyson at 5s. 4d. per lb.

The Coffee Market continues well supplied, and prices are still very low. We direct attention to the Fine Mocha we are now selling at 1s. 6d., the Finest Old Mocha, very choice, 1s. 8d., the Finest Plantation 1s. 4d., and Good Plantation, 1s. per lb.; the latter we strongly recommend for family use. Sound Coffee, 9d. to 10d.

RIDGWAY &amp; COMPANY,

July 1st, 1848.

4 and 5, King William-street, City.

## SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. De La

MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion, generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packages by the patentees, 13, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, LONDON; also by chemists.

## DEANE'S DOMESTIC BATHS.—The nume-

rous benefits derivable from Cold or Tepid Bathing, in all cases without exception, whether of youth or age, of debility or of robust health, renders the selection of suitable, thoroughly sound, and low-priced Baths of the last importance. Of these, GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S Bath Department is daily receiving a large accession, and purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect their stock before coming to a final decision.

G. and J. DEANE'S Pamphlet on Baths and Bathing (a second edition of which is just published, with numerous additional illustrations) will greatly assist those who are at a distance, or are unfamiliar with the subject. This may be obtained, at G. and J. Deane's Warehouses, or of their carts, which are daily in all parts of the Metropolis.

Baths repaired or lent on hire at the lowest possible charges. Baths delivered and put up within ten miles of London-bridge without any additional cost.

GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, Bath Manufacturers, Open ing to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

## FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

## THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S

Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

## PRESENT TARIFF.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished.....	0 15 0	0 ea. to 1 2 0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto.....	4 4 0	.. 4 10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar.....	4 16 0	.. 5 10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather).....	1 8 0	.. 1 16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed.....	1 1 0	.. 1 8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed.....	2 0 0	.. 3 5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors.....	3 4 0	.. 3 10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair.....	2 15 0	.. 3 15 0
Mahogany loo tables, French polished.....	2 11 0	.. 2 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars.....	3 10 0	.. 4 8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved.....	3 5 0	.. 3 10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished.....	4 12 0	.. 5 15 0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors.....	3 12 6	.. 5 3 0
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sackings orlath bottoms, polished.....	4 0 0	.. 4 15 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round.....	6 6 0	.. 7 15 6
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops.....	2 12 6	.. 3 12 6
Dressing tables, en suite.....	2 5 0	.. 2 11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres.....	8 10 0	.. 15 0 0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers.....	2 5 0	.. 2 15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seats.....	0 3 0	.. 0 5 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.....	2 1 0	.. 3 17 0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.....	0 16 6	.. 0 17 6

\* Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 141.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

## CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	Supplement to a Stand- ing Army.....	555
Richard Winter Hamil- ton.....	Spirit of the Press.....	555
The Mark of the Collar 545	The Mirror of Parliament 556	
Eccliaastical Affairs of the Continent.....	Ireland.....	560
Religious Intelligence....	Law, Assize, and Police..	561
Death of the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, LL.D., D.D. 548	Court, and Personal News 562	
Correspondence.....	Poetry.....	562
Seirde to Mr. H. Vincent at York.....	Literature.....	563
The People's League....	Publications Received....	563
Foreign and Colonial News 551	Literary Miscellany.....	563
Postscript.....	Gleanings.....	564
POLITICAL:—	Births, Marriages, &c....	564
Summary.....	Money Market and Com- mercial Intelligence....	564
The Straight-Waistcoat for Ireland.....	The Gazette.....	564
	Markets.....	564
	Advertisements.....	564

## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### RICHARD WINTER HAMILTON.

ANOTHER strong one—a chieftain amongst religious men—a minister of deserved renown—has been summoned unexpectedly from our midst. The name of Hamilton of Leeds is enrolled among the dead. His earthly work is done, and he has entered on his rest. Calmly, and with all the cheerfulness of Christian hope, his spirit bade adieu to the interests of time, at the beginning of last week—quitted its mortal tenement on Tuesday evening—and is now associated with the invisible. Peace to his dust, and honoured be his memory!

It would ill become us to suffer such a man to pass away from the stage of this present life, without taking note of so serious and suggestive an event. In addition to many other claims which the name of Dr. Hamilton has upon our respectful regard, we cannot forget that with the characteristic frankness and earnestness of the man, he had recently connected himself with the British Anti-state-church Association, and was only prevented by death from labouring in its behalf. Ardently attached at all times to the principle of Christian willinghood, he was amongst the foremost, when he saw it assaulted by the famous Educational Minutes of Council, to fly to the rescue. But his mind was too large, too truthful, too philosophical, to abide content on any narrow or special ground. The determined opposition which he had offered to State-interference in education, he speedily generalized into active hostility to Church Establishments, as such; and, heedless of minor scruples, he gave in his adhesion to the only organization which peacefully but zealously sought the enfranchisement of Christianity from magisterial bonds. His name, his weight of character, and his extensive influence with Congregationalists, gave a considerable impulse to the cause with which we identify our best wishes—and, if only for its sake, we shall ever look back upon his noble superiority to prejudice, with liveliest gratitude. Would that in this, as in many other things, he may have many imitators!

We had intended to sketch the character of Dr. Hamilton, so far, at least, as we might discern it in his personal history, and his published works. Happily, without disappointing our friends, we may spare ourselves the labour. Many, no doubt, were the Dissenting ministers whose discourses on Sunday last were suggested and shaped by the mournful intelligence of Hamilton's decease. One preached by Mr. A. J. Morris, of Holloway, it was our good fortune to hear. The following portrait of the departed, forming part of the sermon alluded to, struck us as peculiarly graphic and faithful—and we solicited and obtained leave to present it unaltered to our readers—a kindness we appreciate all the more highly, as we learn from our advertising columns that the discourse is to be published entire. We heartily commend it to the perusal of our friends:—

"About nine months ago the denomination to which we directly belong sustained the loss of Mr. Ely, of Leeds; a few weeks ago, Dr. Payne, of Plymouth, was suddenly summoned to his reward;

and last Tuesday, Dr. Hamilton, of Leeds, finished his course. These events are serious—solemn. Seldom has so short a period witnessed so large an amount of death. There may have been more deaths—but not often has there been more death. Death is as life—the greater the life the greater the death. Looking at these remarks, who can doubt that death has had a prosperous career of late? He has 'done exploits.' His work has been princely. He has proved himself the 'king of terrors.' He has 'entered our palaces.' He has 'bathed his sword in heaven.'

"These men had little in common; but each in his sphere, and according to his manner, was above the average run of men and of ministers. They all had important spheres of labour, and filled them with marked ability. Endowed with faculties severally excellent, they had diligently cultivated and trained them, and 'made full proof of their ministry' in the particular departments assigned to them by Providence. They were all of the true faith—sound in theological sentiment—Nonconformists of a healthy school—Voluntaries of 'the strictest sect.' They were all authors to a greater or less extent, of more or less celebrity. They were types of important classes. To distinguish them broadly and roughly—Payne might be described as the acute theologian; Ely, the efficient pastor; and Hamilton, the man of literary taste and furniture.

"This is but one view of each—especially is it but one view of the last. He possessed a great combination of powers and attainments. He did many different things, and did them well. He commanded an extensive notice, and exerted an influence of varied nature. His light was many-coloured. Naturally of strong and masculine understanding, with imagination in good keeping with his intellect, and a heart of proverbial generosity, he educated all his powers with sedulous care, and indulged all his sympathies in their utmost strength. He attained a twofold state, each of honour, and to be envied—one of high respect with the public, and one of warm affection with the 'brethren.' Beyond the faithful fulfilment of a pastoral ministry, in which he might not be alone, he trod the ways of general learning forbidden to many of his fellows in the gospel; and his works remain to indicate his successful explorations of 'the field of the world.' His information was great and diversified. He was a scholar as well as a divine. A doctor with the many, he deserved to be one with the few. Remarkably tenacious of what he deemed sound doctrine, 'bating not a jot' of truth as it appeared to him, he 'intermeddled with all wisdom,' read largely and liberally the productions of human genius, and had a rich taste for the literature, ancient and modern, that, without exhibiting the direct influence of religion, tells of God as 'the Father of spirits.' Few men of his class have been superior to him in attainments not immediately called for, or allowed, by the Dissenting ministry, or any other. And what he possessed he could impart. His facility and force in the application of his knowledge were great. His learning might sometimes have been unnecessarily employed, or unnecessarily discovered; but none could doubt that his 'knowledge' was 'power.' He had a style which, though odd, abrupt, inverted, often combined singular wealth and force. He had a wit sparkling and pointed. His mind was stored to crowding with 'wise saws and modern instances.' He was armed at all points. He could not be taken by surprise. Seldom, indeed, did he come off victorious who provoked him to the contest of sharp sayings or good-humoured pleasantries. But he delighted not to wound. He hated oppression. He was the friend of the weak—the vehement admirer of all who upheld their righteous cause.

"For evangelical Christianity—for Protestant Nonconformity he did good service. Without adopting all his modes of definition or defence, we may well say that he was 'sound in the faith.' And he could not 'sell the truth.' Indeed he might possibly have been improved had the generosity of his general literature more copiously bap-

tized his doctrinal conceptions. But whatever he believed he was not afraid to speak, and 'he spoke as one having authority, and not as the scribes' of a mystic, indefinite, pulling faith.

"During the last few years he had come into fuller notice, and attracted more extensive regard. He grew, and his growth could not be hid. He increased in strength, and with his strength he wrought. Like most men who have something special in them—partly through their own fault, and partly through the fault of others—he began his public course with some disadvantages. He had to 'beware of dogs.' There was a prejudice against him. 'His speech bewrayed him.' But he held on his way—not even heeding remonstrances without end about his style—and, like most of such men, he gained a fitting place at last. The world has a just esteem for successful excellence and power. When the viper is upon Paul's hand, the 'barbarians' say he is 'a murderer'; when it is shaken off without ill effects, they pronounce him 'a god.' Honours and fame were thickening on Dr. Hamilton at his decease. The little which one sect could do for him it had done, or was doing fast. But his 'sun hath gone down while it was yet day.' At fifty-four such a man dies too soon. Where is his successor?"

### THE MARK OF THE COLLAR.

It chanced, says the fable, that a half-starved wolf fell in with a plump, well-fed mastiff, who, observing his envious looks, with a mixture of self-complacency and compassion, told him that if he chose to enter into his master's service he might soon be in as good condition as himself. So tempting an offer was not to be declined, and the wolf at once trotted off towards his new quarters; when on the way, he espied round the neck of his newly-found friend a very ugly and suspicious mark, and then out came the awkward acknowledgment that one of the conditions of his servitude was the wearing of a chain. "Ho! ho! I see," cried the wolf, suddenly turning tail, "but I would rather have half a meal with my liberty than a full one without it!"

Just so is it with the recipients of State pay and the friends of willinghood. The Government clergy are fond of twitting their Dissenting brethren with their poverty, while they bless themselves on being exempted from the disagreeable necessity of looking for a livelihood to those for whom they labour. Yet sleek and well-looking as they may be, there is no concealing the mark of the collar; and as Dissenters see how galling is its pressure, they, in their turn, are thankful to be free from so degrading a bondage.

That this is the real state of the case in the English Establishment, as confessed by its own members, we have lately adduced some pretty conclusive evidence. Let us now look across the Channel, and see how the system works in that hybrid of compulsion and voluntarism—the Irish Presbyterian Church.

The General Assembly of that body has just held its annual meeting in the town of Belfast, and the lengthened Report of its proceedings, as contained in its own organ, the *Banner of Ulster*, furnishes abundant proof of the discomfort, to say no more, attendant on the operation of the State-church principle, even in its mildest and least objectionable form.

It will be recollected that a report has recently been published, which furnishes us, for the first time, with the numerical strength of the various congregations, as well as the amount annually contributed by them for the support of their ministers. We do not wonder that the parties concerned should exhibit considerable soreness at such an *exposé*, for that report strips Irish Presbyterianism stark naked, and shows how it has been crippled and emasculated by the swaddling bandages of the State. They may well call that a "villainous" document, which reveals to the whole world the startling fact that "while, in the commonest hedge or infant schools,

\* So conclusive is the Report in this respect, that the Anti-state-church Association has published it as one of their tracts, under the title of *The Irish Religion Donum*.



the children give each a penny a week, the Presbyterian ministers, for affording religious instruction, do not receive from their people at the rate of even one farthing a week." These ministers, it seems, never dreamed when, like Oliver, they were "asking for more," that they were jeopardizing what they already possessed, or that a quick-witted Government clerk would take such cruel advantage of their *neoplatonic* position. A trap, say they, was deliberately laid for them, and they, simple souls, walked right into it. They supplied these fatal particulars under the impression that it was a mere matter of form, just to enable them to obtain the Government stipend; but, when the mischief is done, they discover that it is an unauthorized return—"a Voluntary return, in fact, got up to answer Voluntary purposes;" and now they cry out that "it does not show the real strength of the congregations; and by its means they have placed themselves before the Court, and the Parliament, and the Government, and before the whole of Christendom, as less than half their real number, and, in point of subscriptions, more beggarly than any other body in all Christendom!" The Presbyterian ministers are, it seems, modest men after all; and exaggeration in the matter of figures is the last thing of which they would be guilty. Alas! that Government should exhibit such ungenerous mistrust as actually to station "tellers" of its own in some of their churches, in the persons of the police, sent there for the purpose of counting the congregations!

We cannot enter at length into the case of Mr. Dill, which has brought all this to light; and it is the less necessary, as the article which we last week copied from a contemporary supplied the leading facts. It is a truly Irish business, and not even months of investigation, and a debate of twelve columns' length, have sufficed to make it altogether intelligible. This much, however, is clear—that, for non-compliance with the requirements of the Return already referred to, Mr. Dill has, either by the authority of the Irish Government, or solely at the instance of one of its subordinates, been deprived since October last of his share of the *Regium Donum*. And though he has, "during the last six months, suffered an amount of mental vexation, and of trouble, annoyance, and expense, and has been followed by threatenings in a greater degree than any member of the Assembly was aware of," yet to this hour he has not even been able to learn by whose direction the bounty has been stopped. Like the Flying Dutchman, the official order has baffled and wearied all pursuers. According to one of the speakers,

"It has been most zealously sought after in every quarter; in the first place, at the Castle of Dublin, but it could not be obtained there; on the part of Dr. Cooke, but it was not to be obtained there either; it has been sought after in the British Parliament, they would not give it; the Lord-Lieutenant would not give it; in fact, the order seemed to be like one of those spirits whom it was impossible to draw from the 'vasty deep.' Dr. Cooke has been exposed to the strongest temptations possible, this day, to give it, and yet he has not produced it. It appears this order is in *nubibus*."

On which Dr. Cooke interposes with the most provoking *sang froid*—"It is in my possession!" at the same time flatly denying to the unfortunate subject of it the melancholy satisfaction of perusing it.

During a whole sitting, lasting from morn till midnight, were these "potent, grave, and reverend signiors" occupied in alternate wrangling, vapouring, and blustering over the details of this unhappy case. Not that Mr. Dill and his grievances alone engaged their thoughts; for, while commiserating him, the horrid suspicion crossed their minds that his fate might one day be theirs. Never was the *argumentum ad hominem* more successfully employed than when Mr. Dill, in making his statement, thus addressed the Assembly:—

"Now, if it be the law or practice, or within the province of the Castle, to stop my bounty without notice or complaint to any party, it is the law, and within the power of the Government to stop it a second and a third quarter—in short, during any quarter in which I may be entitled to receive it; and if it be the law with regard to the minister of Clonmel . . . it must of course be the law bearing upon every other minister and congregation connected with the Assembly [hear, hear]. There is not a poor clergyman labouring in a poor congregation in connexion with this Assembly who may not, without cause or complaint, have his *Regium Donum* stopped at any time and in any manner. He may be kept in terror lest any and every act of his public life should deprive him of the payment of his bounty—he would be in continual dread lest he should even seem to be opposed to anything in which her Majesty's Ministers, or even the clerks in her Majesty's offices, are otherwise interested [hear, hear]. If such be the law, no minister of the Assembly is safe—the man who would dare to act as his own conscience might dictate must either starve or submit to be degraded."

We find the same point urged with equal force in one of the published documents:—

"It is manifest that if the continuance of *Regium Donum* to any of our ministers is made contingent on his complying with any order he may receive from the Castle, that then endowment is held by a most precarious tenure—a tenure most perilous to our inde-

\* The Report anticipates this objection by saying, that if the numbers are understated, any increase must proportionally diminish even the very low average rate of payment already given!

pendence, and fatal to our respectability as a Church; and we would deem ourselves to be the betrayers of her liberties, were we, by any act of ours, to endanger the forfeiture of that independence."

Now, can it be denied that what is thus stated hypothetically is actually realized? It is confessed that the present regulations were in the outset enforced in spite of their protestations, and if so, we should like to know at what point their resistance will become an impassable barrier? Why in one of the organs of the Assembly, the *Londonderry Standard*, we find the rationale of the whole system thus plainly set forth:—

"It is not only humiliating, but highly injurious, to have the paltry grant of £36,000 a year to the Presbyterian body debated periodically in the shape of an annual vote of the House of Commons, and entirely contingent for its affirmation upon the good pleasure of a majority of that fluctuating body, as well as upon the special grace of the administration of the day. If the intention were to make the Presbyterian clergy dependent upon the will of every administration that may be formed against the continuous revolutions of political parties in the State . . . no better scheme than the present system could be devised for that degrading object. Statesmanship is wholly a thing of worldly expedients, and if it should ever happen to suit the policy of any party in the State to exert a little significant intimidation, in order either to make Irish Presbyterians speak a language foreign to their real sentiments, or to induce them to abstain from the public expression of opinions which they conscientiously entertain, the ready machinery for that purpose is already provided. The minister has only to interpose difficulties in the way of the annual grant—to vote it in fragments, as has been lately done—or to intimate that, as the whole thing is an affair of mere good will, not of legal right, it may possibly be withdrawn altogether, and thus his requirements will be as well understood as if they had been conveyed in direct language."

Yet Dr. Brown hugs himself in the belief that "they stand there in the position of freemen who enjoy it as a right!"

Not the least instructive feature in the proceedings of the Assembly is the conduct of the famous Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, the distributor of the grant. While others were nervous and distressed, he seemed to think, like Mark Tapley, that it was a rare opportunity of "being jolly!" and accordingly he treats the whole thing with an air of levity which would be positively diverting if it were not, at the same time, undeniably vulgar.

Instead of flinching from the assaults of those who charged him with sacrificing the interests of the Church, he boldly "stood there to defy them," and when he appeals to the Moderator for protection, he at the same time devoutly "thanks God that he is able to protect himself."

"If it would save him any trouble, he would as soon they would never mind him in the matter, for while he felt all the good intentions of those gentlemen who assailed him, he would just tell them that he did not value them one farthing. . . . If it would save any trouble to the house, he was willing to bear all the attacks made upon him. He would just send them where a very valiant friend of his was for throwing the bounty—to the winds."

There certainly appears to be but too much ground for the imputation that "all Dr. Cooke's feeling seemed to be in favour of submissiveness to the Government, and none in favour of the feelings of a brother." In fact, he thrusts his office rather offensively into the faces of his brethren, and talks like a shrewd man of the world, who thinks a place worth three hundred a-year is not to be parted with for a trifle. He seems, indeed, to have adopted the motto of the Jack Tar, "obey orders, if you break owners." For, quoth he:—

"I am the servant of the Government; every document they demand, or order me to produce, I should, if I have it, do with it as required; but to no other authority or request will I submit anything of which I am the keeper, without due requirement. . . . As a servant of the Government, I have no course but to wait their orders. . . . I hold my duty to be, to obey the Government literally, and say not a word about any orders I receive till called on. I shall never volunteer a word of any Government order."

So far from feeling at all uncomfortable respecting the matter, he tells them that they are making "much ado about nothing," and, in a tone of insufferable arrogance, rates the Assembly for entertaining it at all:—

"It is well," he says, "for the Assembly to understand what a trifle all this is about. The controversy has been waged for some time—the gentlemen of the broad-sheet have got some employment—the gentlemen of the long robe may get some—and there is a great cry out about the independence, the honour, and the dignity of this body—the Voluntaries and Repealers will each be delighted with our grievances—and all about the one small word 'more,' which was inserted in the return of Mr. Dill's congregation."

"Yet upon that argument rests the dignity and independence of the Assembly—upon this miserable question, forsooth, we are to spend an entire day! But, I presume, our Clonmel friends, having read Shakspeare, are fully aware, that 'greatly to find quarrel in a straw, where honour's at the stake,' is essentially necessary to dignity and independence."

The big talk of some of the members, and the wild despair of others, seems to have furnished him with quite a fund of mirth:—

"Dr. Cooke had no wish in the world to impede this inquiry, but would, with great respect, throw out the

vast inconvenience of lauding their own independence, and charging the Government with oppression."

He did not doubt that independence; but it was very inconvenient for them to write their own certificates, for the very men to whom you boast of your independence are the very men to deny it. . . . He recollected a person who used to talk largely of throwing the bounty to the winds, and he did so, but the winds blew it into his right-hand breeches' pocket [great laughter]. . . . He would just ask them what the one-half of them would do if they were to throw that endowment to the winds? Let them not say they were prepared to act in that way when they were not prepared to act."

We must not lengthen our remarks by commenting on the general character of the meeting at which all this occurred—on the indecorous altercations, described, oddly enough, by one of the speakers, as "unbecoming a Court of the Lord Jesus Christ"—the worldliness of spirit exhibited, the result of these unseemly struggles with the secular power—the exclusive regard for "respectability" and "comfort," rather than for the maintenance of sound and lofty principle; all these are but added examples of the secularizing and blighting influence of the Establishment principle, let it assume what shape it may.

Nor need we point out the bearing which this subject has on the position with which we set out. The Irish Presbyterians, like their English brethren, no doubt think the voluntary principle a poor and degrading one, and that for a minister to depend for support on the free-will offerings of a grateful people is a most injurious and ungentlemanly position in which to be placed. But to be constantly hanging about the gates of Dublin Castle, clamouring for relief—to be engaged in huckstering with the Government, each party trying to drive the hardest bargain with the other—to be dependent for the bread they eat on the good-will of a subordinate officer, and when complaining of injuries, to be bearded to the teeth by one of their own number, who, as their "paymaster," glories in his own subservience to the authorities—all this we suppose is superlatively genteel, and compatible with the most dignified self-respect! They may believe this if they will, and leave Voluntaries to wonder at their taste, but we would suggest to them that for religion's sake, if not for their own, they should, as far as possible, veil such transactions from the public eye, and quietly pocket their salaries and all affronts with it.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS OF THE CONTINENT.

ANTICIPATED CHANGES IN THE UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.—In a former number we stated that serious ecclesiastical events were impending in Prussia. The following extract from a letter from Berlin relates to the subject:—"A question of vital importance to the Evangelical Church in Prussia is under consideration, and will most probably be decided as soon as a minister for ecclesiastical affairs has been appointed. The object in view is to separate the church completely from the state, and to abandon it to its own self-government and jurisdiction, under a person delegated to this effect by the synod. The funds for the payment of the clergy will be paid as heretofore; but all questions of internal and individual arrangement will be voted in the synod, who will decide upon points of dogma calculated to produce schism, and act independently, without reference to the government. A commission has been appointed, and is actively engaged in examining this question, which, if solved affirmatively, will place the church in the same independent position as that of England. The subject is too complicated at present to enable any but those long and intimately versed in Prussian ecclesiastical discussions to offer an opinion, or attempt a clear explanation; but the whole plan will soon be made public, and consequently will explain itself."

A petition demanding the separation of Church and State has been signed at Montauban (France) by ten students in the faculty of theology.

CANTON DE VAUD.—We are glad to observe some degree of continued re-action against the persecuting spirit of the Canton de Vaud. The classes of Orbe and Yverdon have expressed a wish that the Council of State should desist from the oppressive measure which it has thought proper to take against the separatist bodies. This, however, is hardly to be expected from a set of men so strongly imbued with infidelity. M. Luquens, one of the members of the Council, delivered, in a secret sitting, a Socialist speech, in which we find the following daring blasphemy:—"He who has said in the Gospel, 'The poor ye have always with you,' was an impostor!"

The States at Innsbruck have demanded the maintenance of the law by which the Catholic religion alone can be publicly exercised.

THE BOHEMIAN CLERGY.—Tithes are abolished, by which landlords as well as farmers gain, and it is intended to place the Church, in respect of payment, altogether on a new and more equal footing. At present great inequality prevails. The bishops and higher clergy are generally rich, some of them enormously so. Among the parochial clergy there are a great many amply provided for with glebe land, house, and income from fees, in some cases equal to £1,000 or £1,200 a year, which, compared with the payment of persons of similar rank, as officials in towns, lawyers, doctors, &c., is out of



proportion too much. The lower rank of the clergy, *caplans*, are miserably paid, and, as usual, have most of the work. Some get about £10 or £12 a year, and live in the incumbent's house. They labour half their life as his assistant for chance of succeeding him in his living. The clergy in Bohemia are very ignorant, and held in slight esteem.

**A BISHOP OF CANTERBURY.**—It is said that, amongst other changes contemplated in the church is the formation of a diocese of Canterbury, to which a bishop will be appointed. This change will relieve the Archbishop of the duties of a subordinate diocesan, and afford him uninterrupted time to superintend the many bishoprics of his extensive district. The proposed new bishop is to be resident at Canterbury.—*Kentish Gazette*.

**RAPID PROGRESS OF THE POTATO DISEASE.**—Returns from potato growers in various parts of England are printed in the *Gardeners' Gazette* of Saturday, which report the rapid progress of the potato disease during the past week. In some places, fields which appear in luxuriance and health one day are the next found suffering under the mysterious scourge. Correspondents in Hampshire, Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Herts, Beds, Berks, Gloucestershire, Cambridgeshire, Herefordshire, Notts, Lancashire, Durham, and Yorkshire, describe the presence of the disease in a manner that shows its spread is rapid and destructive. The accounts from Devonshire and Cornwall are perhaps the worst; and the climate of those counties being so much like that of Ireland, furnish the worst augury. Accounts, however, from Ireland, place the rumour of the disastrous malady past speculation. From Bandon we learn that the grounds of Lord Carbery and others have been attacked; the haulm sent us presented the true character of the disease. "For three nights a dark and heavy fog rested on the ground, until about eight, a.m.; on the third day it cleared up, when the disease appeared in an incipient state, but spread rapidly." About Bantry, or rather on the road to Castletown Berehaven, scarcely a field could be found (July 13) without signs of disease, and some gardens were completely blasted, "the stalks withered, and the potatoes, where formed, gone. At the same time the stench was so great as to be quite oppressive." The disease is reported to the same extent in the Kenmare Union. "You can scarcely breathe in the neighbourhood of these tainted fields." It is also reported, that fields near Glengarriff, which on the 13th seemed free from disease, presented on the 16th (only three days later) "most alarming appearances." In Kilmacatherine the crop is declared to be gone. In other places, previously reported safe, we find that alarming appearances are now beginning to manifest themselves. In fact, whole fields in the south have been suddenly attacked. "On the morning of the 13th," writes a correspondent at Kenmare, "to the astonishment of every one, the potato fields that had on the preceding evening presented an appearance that was calculated to gladden the heart of the most indifferent, appeared blasted, withered, blackened, and, as it were, sprinkled with vitriol, and the whole country has, in consequence, been thrown into dismay and confusion." Accounts from the north of Ireland are more favourable. Our correspondent had seen no trace of the disease in a journey from Dublin to Belfast. Fortunately, other crops are universally reported to promise an abundance. From Wales the reports concur in stating, that the disease has made, during the last few days, very rapid strides. The stems emit a strong odour; the tubers, however, with few exceptions, still remain sound.

**PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD.**—On Wednesday last a lecture was delivered on the "Criminology of War, and Blessings of Brotherhood," in the Temperance-hall, Pershore, by Passmore Edwards. Mr. Overbury, Baptist minister, was appointed to the chair. The lecturer showed that selfishness, ignorance, aristocracies, and monarchies, were the principal causes of war; and it could only be put an end to by the power of knowledge, and the exercise of freedom. It might be also well to remark that Pershore was the place where Elihu Burritt established his League of Universal Brotherhood. Mr. Edwards's was the first lecture delivered on peace or brotherhood in the place; and he had the pleasure to stop at the house of Mr. Andrews, the first person who signed the pledge of the League after E. Burritt attached his own signature to it.

**CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.**—A lecture was delivered on the above subject, in the Town-hall, Evesham, on Friday evening last, by Mr. Passmore Edwards. This was the first lecture ever delivered on the subject in the place, and, as it was expected, a large number attended. The Mayor's unavoidable absence prevented him taking the chair. This was done by Mr. W. Conn, of Pershore. An enthusiastic spirit pervaded the meeting. A large number of the inhabitants of the borough were glad to have an opportunity of listening to those great principles of manhood suffrage and the rights of conscience, which are now advocated in so many parts of Europe. Mr. Edwards gave an exposition of the principles and objects of the "People's League," which was very warmly received. There was a strong desire to have more meetings of the same sort in the town.

**A GOOD SINECURE.**—The door-keeper of the Court of Chancery, whose duties are returned as "none," receives a salary from "fees" to the extent of £3,218 per annum, his right to which is returned in the Parliamentary papers as "usage" only.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**BYFIELD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—The re-opening of the Independent Chapel, Byfield, took place during the past week, after being closed for a short time for necessary repairs, when services of the most pleasing character and highest interest were conducted on Sabbath-day, July 9th, by the Rev. J. Davies, of Daventry, who preached two very eloquent discourses on the occasion. On the following Monday afternoon the Rev. J. Apperly, of Long Buckby, preached an excellent and very appropriate sermon. About 140 persons of the place and from the neighbouring villages sat down to tea in the neat little chapel; after which a public service was held, when the house was well filled. The meeting was ably addressed by the Revs. J. Apperly, J. Davies, H. Robson, and others. Collections were made after each service, which amounted, together with the proceeds of the tea and contributions which had been promised, that were paid at the time, to the sum of £31 6s. The debt contracted in repairing and painting, &c., was £36 12s.; thus leaving a balance due of £5 6s.; but which deficiency subscribers have purposed seeing liquidated without delay. Thus have the few, and comparatively poor, people of Byfield, honourably acquitted themselves.

**CIRCULATION OF RELIGIOUS BOOKS.**—Almost simultaneously with the arrival of the news of the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Mexican Congress, cheering intelligence comes from the soldiers of the cross in that benighted country. Colporteurs in the employ of the American Tract Society at Tampico and Jalapa, we understand, write that they find the Mexicans not only eager to obtain books and pay for them, but even among the most abject classes they discover with the young an ability to read, which has caused most agreeable surprise. At Tampico, where Mexicans were living in the poorest huts, they found many who joyfully received books and tracts; at Jalapa, in the marketplace before the great cathedral, the colporteurs could hardly supply the demand. All were eager to pay for some kind of book or tract, and two priests bought copies of all the Spanish publications he had for sale. The colporteurs say they have nothing to fear, unless the priests should start some popular prejudice against them, which God can overrule and prevent.—*New York Recorder*.

**LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL.**—On Wednesday the interesting ceremony of laying the first stone of the new chapel of the Wesleyan First London Circuit Chapel and School Extension, in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, took place in the presence of a vast body of spectators, nearly 2,000 persons being present on the occasion, a large portion of whom were ladies. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Jabez Bunting. The hymn, "Thou hast in Zion laid a true foundation stone," having been sung, the Rev. J. Rattenbury engaged in prayer, Dr. Alder and Dr. Bunting addressed the meeting, and the declaration of the trustees and minister of the chapel having been read, a copy of it, engrossed on parchment, was enclosed in a bottle hermetically sealed, and placed in an aperture under the stone. Dr. Bunting took his station near the mason, the stone was lowered, and it was adjusted with all the usual ceremonies, amidst great cheering. After the ceremony, a public tea-meeting was held. The chapel will be a very handsome elevation, capable of holding seats for 1,500 persons.

**GRANTHAM.**—The stated labours of the Rev. J. Barfitt, F.A.S., of this town, terminate with the present month. Mr. Barfitt is about to remove to the metropolis.

**PRARD-STREET, PADDINGTON.**—On Sunday, July 16th, the annual sermons on behalf of the Sunday-school were preached, by the Rev. Thomas Potenger, of Islington, and the Rev. W. Underwood, minister of the place. On the following evening, after a social tea—this being the seventh anniversary of the pastor's settlement—Mr. Underwood was presented with an elegant and valuable easy chair, as a token of the esteem and affection of his people. The company then adjourned to the chapel, where a deeply-interesting service was conducted.

**DEMERARA.**—We are sorry to have to announce the return to England of the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, whither a declining state of health rendered it imperative that Mrs. Davies should precede him, at a very unfavourable season of the year. We, in common with many—nor least, his flock in New Amsterdam—lament the necessity for his leaving the colony; especially at a time when so many congregations are, from one cause and another, deprived of pastoral ministrations, except as partially supplied by the few that remain in the field.—*Guiano Congregational Record*.

**EARLS COLNE.**—On Tuesday, July 11, 1848, services were held in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. Charles Short, A.M., as pastor of the church at Earls Colne. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the Rev. J. Acworth, LL.D., delivered an able and interesting introductory discourse on the nature of a Christian church. After the usual questions had been asked, and satisfactory replies had been returned, the Rev. C. Rust, of Colchester, offered the ordination prayer. The charge to the minister was then delivered by the Rev. M. Jones, of Leominster, Mr. Short's former pastor. The address, which was founded on 2 Tim. iv. 6—"Make full proof of thy ministry"—was a discriminating and forcible exposition of ministerial duty. In the evening, at half-past six, the Rev. J. Reynolds, of Halstead, preached to the church, and

inculcated in a very impressive style the duty of prayer on behalf of the minister. The remaining devotional part of the services were conducted by the Revs. Messrs. Anderson, of Bures; Higgs, of Sudbury; Johnson, of Halstead; Langford, of Colchester; and Kaye, of Coggeshall.

**A GOLDEN DREAM.**—A Northumberland hind, named C—B—, stuck his spade into the earth, one day this month, near to a certain tree by the side of a brook, to test the truth of an alleged dream that a hoard of money was there concealed. His faith was well rewarded: he turned up a pot which was full of coins. Three of these we have seen: one of them a penny of Alexander III., King of Scotland (who began his reign on the 8th of July, 1249, and ended it on the 16th of March, 1286). The other two were pennies of Edward I., King of England (November 20, 1272, to July 7, 1307), struck respectively at Canterbury and Dublin. We are inclined to believe that the peasant really dreamt of his prize; but we cannot accompany Mrs. Crowe to the "Night Side of Nature," in search of an explanation. He had heard his father tell of coins in the neighbourhood of the tree; and nothing was more likely, therefore, than that he should have the dream which sent him to the spot with his spade. Five centuries have elapsed since the treasure was buried. One mark of identification, selected by the owner, remains to this day—the brook. We are not informed that the tree bears witness to a like antiquity.—*Gateshead Observer*.

**A BOY AT DALTON, near Wigan,** was accidentally hanged the other day, by getting his neck entangled in a chain, which was suspended to an apple tree in his father's garden.

**PROSPECTIVE FREE TRADE WITH SICILY.**—The Sicilian government has issued the following decree:—Art. 1. The exportation of all raw and manufactured wheat is declared free. 2. The importation duty upon the same is reduced from its present amount to three-quarters from the 1st of January, 1849; one-half from the 1st of January, 1851. 3. The importation of all kinds of corn is free after the 1st of January, 1852.

**THE SPITALFIELDS RAGGED-SCHOOLS.**—On Tuesday se'nnight the first annual meeting of the Dolphin-court Day, Evening, and Sunday Ragged-schools was held in the British School-room, Wood-street, Spitalfields, which was crowded to excess. Lord Ashley presided, and stated that the schools had been attended with great success, and a large number of wretched destitute children had been admitted. The average attendances for the year were: Day-school, 180; Evening-school, 70; and Sunday-school, 140; total, 390. In January last industrial classes were formed. A master was engaged to teach the boys to make and mend their own clothes. The boys had made great progress, and several pairs of trousers and shoes had been made and repaired. A clothing fund had been established, the children occasionally contributing a farthing each, and upwards of £9 had been collected. A great number of the children had obtained places of work, and the greater portion of them had conducted themselves in a creditable manner. During the year 120 Bibles had been purchased by the children. H. Hoare, Esq., then addressed the meeting, and was followed by several clergymen of the district. The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to the chairman.

**WORKING MAN'S INSTITUTE.**—On Wednesday the first weekly return of the Westminster Working-man's Institute, Pare-street, Westminster, was made. The Institution was founded by Lord Ashley and a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, for the moral improvement of the working-classes. Seventy members have joined, at 14d. a week. The reading-room is furnished with the daily papers, and instruction is given to adults in writing and arithmetic. Monthly and other periodicals affording popular instruction also lie on the tables. About 150 children have been entered in the school, and are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and useful needlework.

**THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.**—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and operation of the Law of Marriage, as relating to the prohibited degrees of affinity and to marriages solemnized abroad or in the British colonies, have just issued their first report. They review the acts bearing on the subject, especially on the marriage of a widower with the sister of a deceased wife; the general state of opinion on both sides, the arguments, and the facts; inclining strongly against the prohibition of that particular marriage. Their decisive judgment is thus set forth:—

On a review of the subject in all these its different bearings and effects, we are constrained not only to express our belief that the statute 6 and 6 William IV. [declaring such marriage null and void] has failed to attain its object, but also to express our doubt whether any measure of a prohibitory character would be effectual. These marriages will take place when a concurrence of circumstances give rise to mutual attachments; they are not dependent on legislation. We are not inclined to think that such attachments and marriages would be extensively increased in number were the law to permit them; because, as we have said, it is not the state of the law, prohibitory or permissive, which has governed, or, as we think, ever will effectually govern them.

**NEW SHERIFFS.**—At a Common Hall, on Thursday, two Sheriffs were elected, in the room of Mr. Charles Pritchett Bousfield, who had declined to serve, paying the fine, and Mr. John Remington Mills, who had neglected to give the requisite bond. The choice of the Livery fell upon Mr. Benjamin Chandler, citizen and ironmonger, and Mr. Starling Benson, citizen and draper. The election was ratified by the Court of Aldermen.



# DEATH OF THE REV. R. W. HAMILTON, LL.D., D.D.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

A great and good man has been taken from among us—an eminent minister of the Gospel—a distinguished ornament of the town of Leeds—a man beloved and admired throughout the kingdom,—the gifted, eloquent, and noble-minded RICHARD WINTER HAMILTON.

The loss is national. It will be felt peculiarly by the Congregational and other Nonconformist bodies. But to his townsmen and friends, who had so recently mourned the death of the Rev. John Ely, this unexpected removal of his friend and biographer is a reiterated blow,—an afflictive shock,—an arousing and humbling dispensation of Divine Providence.

Dr. Hamilton had been suffering severely for some weeks from cellular erysipelas in the left arm; but the complaint, though obstinate and very reducing, had nearly yielded to surgical skill, and the apprehensions of his friends had almost subsided, when the hot weather of last week prostrated his little remaining strength;—on Sunday the symptoms became very alarming,—on Monday he was a dying man,—and at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 18th inst., he expired. He had just completed his fifty-fourth year.

Dr. Hamilton was a native of London, where he was born on the 6th of July, 1794. His father was the Rev. F. Hamilton, Independent minister, of Brighton; and his mother Martha, the daughter of the Rev. Richard Winter, B.D., who for the long space of forty years was pastor of the Independent church, New-court, Carey-street, London.

Mr. Winter married on the 12th of September, 1761, Sarah, youngest surviving daughter of the eminent Joseph Williams, of Kidderminster, author of "The Diary, Meditations, and Letters," so well known, and so highly estimated. She was a lady of great piety. They had two daughters, the youngest of whom, Martha, married the Rev. Frederick Hamilton, and was the mother of Dr. Hamilton. She, too, was a lady of exalted piety, which, added to great sweetness of demeanour, and a more than common share of personal attractions and mental attainments, rendered her the admiration of an extensive circle, containing many highly esteemed and religious characters. By tracing back still more remotely, it would be seen that piety and nonconformity descended upon Dr. Hamilton like a rich entail, and united in him to form a champion whose loss to the cause of religion, and religious liberty, will be long felt and deplored. The celebrated Thomas Bradbury, who lived from the reign of William and Mary to that of George II., was his mother's great uncle.

Richard Winter Hamilton was educated partly at a school in the Isle of Wight, and partly at the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, Mill-hill, near London, in the latter of which Serjeant Talford was his school-fellow. It is remembered of his childhood that he was slow in learning to read—a fact which, considering his natural quickness and power of memory, can only be ascribed to boyish volatility of spirits. He was admitted a member of his father's church on the 21st November, 1809. His early piety and speaking talent caused him to devote himself to the ministry.

His theological education was received at Hoxton College, then under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Simpson; and here, nearly at the commencement of his academical course, he formed a close friendship with another young student of the highest character, John Ely—a friendship which endured through life with a warmth and constancy very seldom witnessed, and the last offices of which, after Mr. Ely's death, Dr. Hamilton just survived long enough to perform, by writing a biographical memoir of his friend, and editing his posthumous works.

The great abilities and prodigious memory of young Hamilton made his acquisition of knowledge extremely rapid: he had entered the College in August, 1810, when only sixteen years of age, and he left it before he had completed his twentieth year. He was invited to Leeds to supply the pulpit of Albion Chapel, where he was so much admired that he received a call from the church and congregation of that place, dated on the 5th June, 1814—a month before he was twenty years of age. He accepted the call, and was ordained the minister of the chapel on the 15th March, 1815.

His eloquence, his high attainments, his generous warmth of disposition, and even his extreme youth, caused him to be very popular at the very commencement of his ministry. But he was destined to sustain a speedy reverse, which was painful at the time, though salutary in its effect on his subsequent character. He had, in his ministerial capacity, attended with assiduity and kindness Mr. Joseph Blackburn, an attorney of this town, who was executed at York for forgery in the spring of 1815; and he preached a sermon to an immense audience, in the Cloth Hall-yard, to improve the melancholy event. Being pressed to publish the sermon, which had not previously been written, he wrote it out in the course of a visit to London, and sent off the manuscript piecemeal to the printer, without any opportunity of revision. For this imprudence the juvenile author paid dear. The sermon was one of great ability; its doctrines and reasonings were unimpeachable; its narrative was extremely interesting; but, unhappily, it was disfigured by faults of taste in the composition, and especially by a learned phraseology and somewhat inflated style, which brought upon the author unmerciful criticism. Forthwith it became fashionable to cry down the young preacher as a pedantic and bombastic declaimer; and the im-

pression for a considerable time thinned his congregation.

To a youth of such exuberant animal spirits and luxuriant imagination as Mr. Hamilton, yet also possessing a mental constitution too robust to sink under disappointment, this early check was salutary. He profited by the lesson. Not that he was ever able to free his diction from its learned character and Johnsonian rotundity, or to castigate sufficiently an imagination which revelled among all natural and moral beauties; but that he did in some degree tame down his faculties and his style; whilst the public found out his sterling greatness, and indulged him in a peculiarity of eloquence which, in him, was obviously not affected, but perfectly natural. He was appreciated best by the young, many of whom were captivated by his glowing oratory, his rich vein of thought, his striking originality, his poetry, and his classical illustrations, combined as they all were with true evangelical doctrine and fervent appeal. He gradually worked his way to pastoral usefulness and public favour.

Mr. Hamilton married, on the 21st of May, 1816, Rachel, the daughter of Michael Thackrey, Esq., of this town, by whom he had two daughters and a son. The birth of the latter was fatal to the mother. After a widowhood of sixteen years, he married, on the 6th of December, 1836, Harriet, daughter of John Robson, Esq., of Sutton Hall, who lives to mourn her irreparable loss, though with the consolation that she constituted a large part of the domestic happiness of her husband during the most useful and important period of his life.

The vigorous intellect and large soul of Mr. Hamilton exercised themselves not only in the discharge of the sacred and all-important duties of the ministry, but also in other methods of promoting the welfare of his fellow-men. He was alive to the events passing around him, and, without being a very active politician, he sympathized in every public movement on behalf of civil and religious liberty, the emancipation of the slave, the evangelization of the heathen, the spread of education, the improvement of the condition of the working classes, and the reform of our national institutions. He published sermons on the persecution of the Protestants in the South of France, on the death of the Princess Charlotte, and on the question of Christian Missions in reference to the persecution of the Missionaries in the West Indies. He was one of the earliest members of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, which was opened in 1821; in the following year he was elected a member of the Council, and with little intermission he remained in that body till his death. He was three times elected Vice-President; and for three successive years, from 1836 to 1838, he filled the office of President. We believe at no time has the office been filled with more exemplary punctuality or with higher efficiency; the Society was increasingly prosperous during that period. He read at various times no less than twenty-six lectures or papers before the Society—a number which shows his zeal on behalf of letters and of the Society, and which, when his numerous engagements are considered, entitled him to the gratitude of his fellow-townsmen.

The reverend gentleman was a consistent friend of religious liberty; and when the Catholic Claims were brought forward in the year 1828 with some hope of success, he published an energetic appeal in the *Leeds Mercury* in support of that act of justice and wisdom: a public meeting was soon afterwards held in the town—one of the largest ever known in Leeds, at which a great struggle took place between the parties favourable and adverse to Catholic Emancipation. The former carried the day, and the verdict of this borough was thus thrown into the scale of religious liberty. The appeal of Mr. Hamilton had not only great weight in Leeds, but in other parts of the country, and especially with the Nonconformists.

The laborious discharge of his duties as a minister, combined with the attractions of his eloquence and of his character, filled Albion Chapel inconveniently; and his people accordingly erected another and far more spacious building. This structure, named Belgrave Chapel, was handsome and commodious: it was opened on the 6th of January, 1836; and in that place did the reverend gentleman carry on his instructive and valuable ministry till the close of his life.

In the year 1833 his early and fast friend, the Rev. John Ely, came to settle in Leeds: and it is worthy of remark that their friendship was never ruffled by even the slightest difference, though each was characterised by the most manly independence. No thought of competition seemed ever to enter their minds. They were found side by side in every good cause—each stimulating and animating the other, but never jostling—each constantly endeavouring to do the other honour. Indeed all the Independent ministers of the town were united in personal and sacred friendship, and they succeeded in joining their flocks in the same Christian union. But the friendship of "Hamilton and Ely" became proverbial: their "souls were knit" together, like those of David and Jonathan. Mr. Ely took a leading part at the opening of Mr. Hamilton's new chapel, and Mr. Hamilton afterwards at the opening of Mr. Ely's. The beauty of this brotherhood was not greater than its practical usefulness. It is deserving not merely of honour, but of imitation. And as these two eminent ministers were united in life, they are, after a very brief space, reunited in death. Each lived to complete his fifty-fourth year; each was smitten in the midst of his days and of his usefulness; each died amidst the tears and consternation of a fondly attached people; and the survivor, after finishing the monument he had erected to his friend, was in the very month of its

publication himself seized with his mortal illness, and on his death-bed gave instruction that his grave should be "as near as possible to dear Ely's."

The first work of any magnitude published by Mr. Hamilton was a volume of "Sermons" in 1833. It is a treasure of sacred eloquence, containing some of the author's richest and most delightful compositions. The following year he published a small volume entitled "Pastoral Appeals on Personal, Domestic, and Social Prayer,"—a work of remarkable excellence, unveiling the inmost heart of the pastor in its tenderest and most spiritual moods. Some years later he put forth a volume of domestic prayers, entitled "The Little Sanctuary." In the year 1841 he published several of his papers read before the Philosophical Society, together with other papers and poems, under the title of "*Nuga Literaria: Prose and Verse*." The amount of classical learning displayed in some of these papers, and the metaphysical acumen in others, were such as to induce even Professors at our Universities to remark, that such compositions little deserved to be called trifles ("*nuga*."). In 1842 appeared his work on "Missions: their authority, scope, and encouragement: an Essay to which the second prize, proposed by a recent Association in Scotland, was adjudged"—(the first prize having been won by that consummate essayist, the Rev. Dr. Harris, of Cheshunt College). This was a noble production, full of high and warm thoughts, profound reasoning, scriptural illustration, and fervent appeal.

Mr. Hamilton had now done quite enough to entitle himself to those literary honours which our universities have it in their power to bestow. Accordingly the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the diploma of Doctor of Laws, on the 1st of February, 1844; and in the course of the same year the University of New York sent him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The priority both in time and in the standing of the university conferring it, decided Dr. Hamilton always to place the LL.D. before the D.D. in giving his literary titles.

The next work published by Dr. Hamilton was his Essay, entitled "The Institutions of Popular Education," to which a prize of one hundred guineas, given by "a patriotic Churchman of Manchester," was adjudged. This important work was written at the close of 1843 and the beginning of 1844, soon after the defeat of Sir James Graham's Factory Education Bill. The principles of Dr. Hamilton on the great question of education are too well known to need either exposition or comment. He took the ground of denying that education falls within the province of Government, and of maintaining that it is the safest and best course to leave education, like industry, to the unaided, uncoerced, and uncontrolled efforts of the people themselves. His Essay was a masterly discussion of the question, not so much in its statistical bearings as in its great principles, and with a view to the interests of religion, liberty, and the national character. We need scarcely add that in our judgment Dr. Hamilton was perfectly right in his jealousy of Government interference,—that he took the more profound and philosophical as well as the nobler view: and we rejoice to know that, like his friend, Mr. Ely, he maintained his principles to his dying day.

In the year 1846 the Doctor published a "second series" of "Sermons," on some of the highest subjects of Christian contemplation, and characterised by all his excellences.

"The Revealed Doctrine of Rewards and Punishments," being the twelfth series of "The Congregational Lecture" for 1846, was published in the year 1847. It is the most elaborate and learned of all his works, and it has been received by the critics of different Evangelical denominations as an important and valuable addition to our theological literature. It is especially directed against the doctrine of the annihilation of the wicked at death, which some time since appeared to be gaining ground.

When the "Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education" were published, early in the year 1847, Dr. Hamilton resisted them with all his might. He delivered lectures on the subject, attended public meetings in Leeds and other towns, went on a deputation to London to oppose the Government measure, and spoke at a great meeting at Exeter-hall in the strongest reprobation of it. When, in spite of the opposition of more than half a million of petitioners, the Government plan was sanctioned by Parliament, Dr. Hamilton's earnest advice to the Congregational body was, never to receive a farthing of the public money in aid of schools. He had taken a decided part at an educational conference held in the Congregational Library in December 1843, when the Congregational body determined to raise a great fund in aid of education, but to act purely on the voluntary principle. Being chairman of the meetings of the Congregational Union in 1847, he expressed his opinions of Government education in his introductory address in strong terms of indignation; and he presided at an adjourned meeting of the Union held at Derby in December of that year, to improve and perpetuate the organization of the body for educational purposes. A series of "Lectures on Voluntary Education" was delivered at Crosby-hall, London, in the early part of the present year; when Dr. Hamilton lectured on "the parties responsible for the education of the people;" and his able discourse appears in the volume since published.

The fearful advances making by the Establishment principle in England and the colonies, led Dr. Hamilton and his brethren in this town to join the British Anti-state-church Association, in the principles of which, as a consistent Voluntary, he had always concurred, though



he did not like the name, and had not hitherto thought it expedient to join the Association. It now seemed to him a clear duty to take that step, and to array himself unequivocally in opposition to the unholy alliance of Church and State.

In the beginning of the present year Dr. Hamilton published a small but valuable treatise—"*Hore et Vindicie Sabbaticæ*;" or, Familiar Disquisitions on the Revealed Sabbath."

His last publication was the "Introductory Memoir" prefixed to the "Posthumous Works of the late Rev. John Ely," of which he was the editor. It is inscribed by the hand of friendship, but under the watchful guidance of truth. Mr. Ely, on his death-bed, cautioned his friend against being "too partial," and being "misled by their long friendship;" and Dr. Hamilton replied by the assurance, "Think you not that I should shudder to write aught but truth of you, when I thought of your truthful spirit looking down upon me, and adjuring me by its holy severity?" The memoir fulfils the pledge: it is a strictly impartial narrative and portraiture. Only a few weeks have elapsed since we selected passages from this "Memoir," and already the hand that penned it is cold in death!

At the meeting of the Congregational Union, in May last, the reverend doctor read a paper on the literature of the Congregational body—a subject which had been assigned to him by the board. His paper displayed a most extensive acquaintance with religious literature from the times of the early Puritans to the present day; and it vindicated the claim of Congregationalists to rank with any other body in that respect. There can be little doubt that that paper will be published, among other writings which Dr. Hamilton has left behind him, and the whole of which are committed to his friend, the Rev. Dr. Raffles.

We have now brought the subject of this sketch to the closing scene of life. His last sermon to his own people in Belgrave Chapel was preached on the morning of the 7th of May, from the strikingly appropriate text, "For here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come," Heb. xiii. 14. In his sermon he gave a glowing description of the heavenly state and city, and concluded by the exclamation of Bunyan, after describing the same happy place, "Which, when I had seen, I wished myself among them!" In the afternoon of the same day he administered the Lord's-supper, which formed the solemn and delightful close to his services among his own people. On the following day he went to London to attend the meeting of the Congregational Union. It was on the Saturday of that week, the 13th of May, that he perceived the small boil on his wrist, which was the commencement of his illness. Neglecting it as of no importance, he staid another week in London, then went to Leamington for a few days; and on his return home fulfilled an engagement by preaching a missionary sermon at the Wesleyan Chapel, Rotherham, on Thursday, the 25th of May, from the text—"For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ," 1 Cor. iii. 11. This was his last sermon. He preached it against the earnest dissuasions of his wife, and when so ill that he was obliged to go to bed between preaching in the morning and attending the public meeting in the evening. He declared that he would have given up the engagement if it had been in his own religious connexion, but that he could not as it was on behalf of another body. He returned to Leeds on the 26th, in such a state of suffering, that when he saw his medical attendant he told him he had come home to die.

The course of his illness will be described with professional accuracy by his friend and medical adviser, Mr. Nunneley, who had made that complaint, erysipelas, the subject of his special study. Suffice it to say here that the illness was attended with severe suffering. He was watched over with incessant assiduity, being visited twice a day by the above gentleman, and sometimes more frequently, for nearly eight weeks. All that surgical skill could do was done to check and remove the complaint. Though greatly reduced, he seemed on the eve of recovery, when the hot weather of last week destroyed his small stock of strength, and he was suddenly brought, to the consternation of every one but himself, to death's door.

During his whole illness, amidst intense pain and oppressive languor, he had experienced "the peace that passeth understanding," and a heavenly enjoyment, arising from a sense of Divine love, which he himself described as amounting to "transport." No impatience ruffled the calm, thankful, and humble frame of his mind. When informed by his medical men after their consultation on Sunday night, that his end was near, he exclaimed, "That is the best tidings you could have brought me." He calmly summoned his family and friends: he set his house in order: he saw his deacons and many other friends, and spoke to them all in the strain of a Christian hero standing on the brink of eternity. He said that he had taught his people how to live, and now it became him to teach them how to die. A combined dignity and tenderness characterised his manner during the last day of his life. His entire hope was in the imputed righteousness and atoning blood of the Saviour.

When a friend who had co-operated with him on many public occasions stood by his bed-side twelve hours before his departure, and asked, "Do you hold all your great principles clear and firm to the last?"—the eye of the dying man kindled and opened wide, and a smile of triumphant confidence played upon his lips, whilst he said with extraordinary emphasis, "O yes! my principles! if those principles fail, everything fails. I have always re-

lied upon principle." The look which accompanied this declaration was never to be forgot. It was the last leaping flame of the expiring lamp. After this, weakness so much prevailed that the great mind, unhinged, scarcely retained coherent thought unless when directly appealed to. The drowsiness of death each hour gained upon the vigorous intellect: till at length the mortal part sunk into mortality; and the immortal sprang to

"The bosom of his Father and his God."

At a minute past one o'clock on Tuesday morning he entered into rest.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. DR. HAMILTON.—The funeral of this distinguished and deeply lamented minister took place on Monday last in the Woodhouse Cemetery, Leeds. At twelve o'clock the funeral cortege left the house of the deceased minister in East Parade, preceded by members of his congregation and other friends, and followed by ministers of various denominations four abreast. In this way the procession reached Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, into which admission could only be obtained by ticket, and which was densely crowded. The body was placed in the communion pew, enclosed in a coffin of solid oak, unornamented. This was in accordance with the wish of the departed, that his funeral should be altogether as plain and unpretending as possible. After prayer by the Rev. W. Hudswell, the Rev. T. Scales delivered an address on the public and pastoral character of the deceased. Then, after a hymn, the Rev. W. Scott addressed the assembly on the literary character of their late pastor. The congregation was then dismissed, and the procession, accompanied by a dense crowd of spectators, made way to the cemetery, where the remaining funeral solemnities were performed by the Rev. Dr. Raffles. Dr. Hamilton was interred, according to his special request, within a few paces of the grave of his late beloved friend, the Rev. J. Ely. "In death they were not divided." The deepest feeling pervades all classes at the removal of so bright a light of the Independent denomination.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### CHURCH-RATES AT MELBOURNE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.  
"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

MY GOOD FRIEND,—I shall be obliged by your inserting in your next paper the following facts, respecting the church-rate at Melbourne, which ought to have been stated by your correspondent, and would have met some of your remarks in the article of Wednesday last:—

1. A friend of the Vicar kindly gave £100 for the repairs of the Church, which reduced the necessary rate from sixpence to threepence in the pound.
2. The Vicar has undertaken to bear his share of reparation, by expending at least £50 on the restoration of the porch, and the room over it, to be used as a library, for the benefit of all the parishioners who wish to avail themselves of it. This was publicly stated at the meeting.
3. The members of the Church have undertaken to make some alterations and decorations, by subscription, including the addition of new rates, to accommodate the Dissenters, who often come to Church when there is no service at their own chapels. This also was publicly stated.
4. The Church property bears its share of the general burden, being liable for the repairs of the chancel; and the holder of it is responsible in law for the performance of this duty, as the holders of other property are for repairing the body of the Church.
5. The prayer which the Vicar used at the beginning of the meeting was not extempore, nor unauthorized, but taken from the Book of Common Prayer:—"O God, forasmuch as without thee we are not able to please thee; mercifully grant that thy Holy Spirit may in all things direct and rule our hearts, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." (19th Sunday after Trinity.) After this the Lord's Prayer.

The first meeting was closed simply with, "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," &c.—2 Cor. xiii. 14. The second, with two sentences of prayer for unity, nearly in the words of the Prayer Book, followed by the same words of the apostle Paul.

I hope this will not be the last time I shall have the pleasure of joining in prayer with my Dissenting brethren, with whom I have always lived in peace and love.

I am, yours very truly,  
Sandgate, July 22, 1848. WILLIAM SELWYN.

THE NEW DRESS FOR OFFICERS.—A shell jacket will be substituted for the blue frock as an article of undress: it is to be entirely divested of ornament, save about the neck, where there is some lace cording. A grey coat or cloak will be substituted for the blue mantle; it is somewhat like that worn by the men, though of finer texture. It is understood that the next alteration in the military dress will be the withdrawal of the military cap introduced by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

CHILD FOUND IN A BAND-BOX.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night, as the watchman of the Joint Station, London-bridge, was going his rounds, and when passing by the Lost Property Office, he fancied he heard a child cry, which induced him to make a search, but not hearing the voice again, and seeing nothing suspicious, he was about leaving the office, when he heard another faint cry, evidently proceeding from a band-box tied with tape and addressed to a party at Croydon, which, upon examination, was found to contain a fine male child of some eight or ten days old, fast asleep. It was immediately conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where some food was administered, and the child seems none the worse for its long journey (supposed from Dover).

### SOIREE TO MR. HENRY VINCENT AT YORK.

On Wednesday last, says the *Yorkshireman*, a soirée on a magnificent scale took place in the Festival Concert Room, York, to Henry Vincent, Esq., in honour of the recent triumph of liberal principles. For some time Mr. Vincent's active committee have been directing their energies to this great occasion, and it affords us much pleasure to report that their efforts have been duly appreciated by the friends of reform and progress in this city, as the noble room on this occasion was crowded—there being not less than 1,200 persons present. The provision was abundant and excellent, and about five o'clock the tea operations were commenced.

Among the distinguished guests we observed T. Plint, Esq., Leeds; Dr. Gordon, Hull; Edward Miall, Esq., London; John Norton, Esq., Lincoln; James Thompson, Esq., and family, Manchester; Thomas Beggs, Esq., London; W. Morris, Esq., Salford; J. Horner, Esq., Wakefield; W. Marsh, Esq., Wakefield; and numerous well known philanthropists and reformers from towns in the neighbourhood.

About five o'clock, Mr. Vincent made his appearance in the room, and was greeted with the most enthusiastic plaudits. After an excellent repast, Mr. John Casson, of the firm of Tuke and Casson, was called to the chair, who read a letter from Mr. George Thompson, M.P., apologizing for not being able to be present. The Chairman afterwards read the following address to Mr. Vincent, which was presented to that gentleman amidst loud manifestations of the high estimation in which his character is held by those who were present.

### TO HENRY VINCENT, Esq.,

OF FELLEBERG-HOUSE, STAMFORD-HILL, LONDON,  
Late Candidate for the Representation of the City of York.

Esteemed Sir,—The Committee for conducting the Election contest in which you, at their earnest solicitation, engaged, desire thus formally to make a specific acknowledgment of the high respect they shall ever entertain for your principles, and your talents, and for the noble and uncompromising manner in which you fulfilled your mission in this city as the chosen and accepted candidate of the advanced Liberal party.

Although this memorial comes, nominally, from the members of your Committee, they take upon themselves to assure you that its sentiments are participated in, and its facts unanimously endorsed, not only by the innumerable *Eight Hundred and Sixty* who recorded their votes in your favour, but by an additional body of electors and freemen, who were only prevented from actively supporting you, by the lateness of the period at which you entered the field; and by, too, we venture to declare, a vast majority of the non-electors of this city, for whose political enfranchisement you have so long struggled, and towards whose moral and intellectual enlightenment you have devoted your talents and your time.

We do not desire to offend good taste by indulging unnecessarily in the language of panegyric. He whose life has been one series of labours for the advancement of political knowledge, and the mental and moral culture of the people, requires no supplementary or artificial adornments to strike out, in bolder relief, the glowing excellences of his character and the immeasurable importance of his mission.

It is right, however, that you should exactly understand the merits of the extraordinary contest in which you embarked at the last election. Sir, this city has, from time immemorial, been an actual *divan*, wherein political profligacy, intimidation, and corruption, have rioted with impunity, making candidates bankrupts and its citizens demoralized. By the leading men of both parties it has been long laid down that "purity of election" was a very brilliant theory—but that, in practice, could not muster a hundred disciples in the city of York. We, Sir, have long repudiated this foul reproach on the electors of York, and, in our own person, have obliterated the aspersion and vindicated the political integrity and independence of the city. Without you, however, we should have been comparatively powerless. Your indisposition to pander to the *meise vulgarities* of an election contest—your exhortations and remonstrances—your utterance of lofty thoughts, clothed in the language of truth—pioneered the way for the struggle which ensued, and rendered that easy of accomplishment, which, by many, had been deemed visionary and impossible.

You have, Sir, effected much more than this. The result of the election is a "great fact" which stands proudly and prominently forward, in attestation of the onward march of popular principles. You have taught men to think who thought little before. You have scattered such seed as is even now fructifying in men's minds, and which, your committee believes, will produce, at the proper season, a harvest of recruits to the popular cause, which, in point of numbers and moral weight, will render success, on a future occasion, no longer problematical.

Sir, it was the first York election, known to the present generation, which was ever conducted on the principles of entire and absolute purity of election. There are instances upon record—such as that of Mr. Barkly, in 1835, on which occasion he nobly maintained similar principles; but the city of York has no instance upon record where, taking the whole contest into consideration, such absolute purity generally prevailed. It was the first election, too, wherein "head-money" was not demanded and obtained; wherein debauchery did not frightfully prevail; and wherefrom all the candidates departed, neither ruined in pocket, not tarnished in their moral characters. These facts, Sir, of which you were the originator, your committee and friends think give you a claim to the respect and attachment, not only of the citizens of York, but to that of mankind.

Sir, properly speaking, we do not look upon you as the defeated candidate at the last election. As you are aware, we gave you no overcharged hopes of your return. We simply desired, through your aid, to lay the foundation of a new order of things in the city of York—of subverting corrupt practices—of resisting and abolishing nomineeship—and of practically recognising the



principle, that the high privilege of choosing candidates rested not with a mere clique or cabal, but lay with the people alone. And herein, Sir, we accomplished our purpose—herein we were TRIUMPHANT! You came amongst us a stranger (in the ordinary acceptance of the phrase)—with no committee then formed—disorganised in our modes of action—and without even sufficient opportunities of explaining your views until the day of nomination—and yet, with all these disadvantages, you polled EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY electors!

In presenting this memorial to you, your committee do not think that they would be doing justice, either to your popularity or to the people, were they to omit congratulating you upon having obtained, by so large a majority, the show of hands on the day of nomination. This, Sir, was a victory in itself.

And now, esteemed Sir, we desire to conclude with the sincere assurance, that we shall separate from you with regret, but to meet, as we hope, at some corresponding season, "to fight our battle o'er again." Meanwhile, we shall watch your future career with the most intense interest. May recorded honours thicken around your path, as you proceed onwards in your glorious mission; and may a merciful Providence so govern circumstances and events, as to give to the cherished principles of your heart a speedy and peaceful triumph!

(Signed on behalf of the committee.)

July 19, 1848. T. S. WATKINSON, Chairman.

Mr. Vincent on rising to respond to the address, was received with enthusiastic cheers. He addressed the meeting in a long and eloquent address, principally upon the necessity of electoral reform. We regret that the demands upon our columns prevent us giving more than one or two extracts from his oration. He opened as follows:—

Ladies and gentlemen, believe me I feel myself somewhat humiliated as I thus stand in your presence to-night. I am conscious only of having discharged my duty to principles that I have long loved, and yet for this simple duty you have overwhelmed me with your kindly greetings [cheers]. I trust that on the present occasion you will not deem it mere affectation if I tell you that though I prize this popular demonstration—that though I place much value on your personal esteem—that though I strongly love many who have spoken in your presence to-night, I love far more that great cause—in defence of which you have raised your votes and I my voice; and if I believed that this assembly were to degenerate into a mere attempt to fan my vanity, or to inflame my pride, I would spurn your homage and turn my back upon you [cheers]. Still I do feel this mark of your approval. It is pleasant to march in the company of friends towards that great citadel of corruption that we desire to overthrow, but while I tender to you my warmest thanks for this public mark of your approval, let me implore you to remember that in this age we have more important duties to perform than to flatter each other [applause]. We have to arouse the conscientiousness—to stimulate the intelligence—and to quicken the patriotism of our fellow-countrymen, that England may no longer be cursed by the rule of sordid and selfish men—that politics may be delivered from the rule of the corrupter—and that henceforth, so far as we are concerned, we will take our stand on God's truth alone, and fight for liberty with weapons that it has fashioned [cheers]. My friends I thank you then heartily for this demonstration. I thank you for this address, which I shall preserve as a notch on the finger-post of time to denote the precise position the popular party occupied in the city of York in the year 1848; for though Lord John Russell and the small men in Parliament would induce the world to believe that England wants no reform—though the red tapists, the mere men of form, the mere men of routine, are hugging to their own souls the conviction that the desire for liberty is passing away in England—I tell them that this York election and other contests in which we have been engaged are all of them signs of the steady march of the English mind towards that proud position which will enable it to put to flight all shams, all tricks, and all subtleties, and will enable it to achieve for England and the world the most precious realization of the great principles of civil and religious liberty that any civilised country has yet witnessed [cheers]. You remember that I told you, when I addressed the first meeting in the city of York, that I had nobler objects in view than a mere seat in Parliament. I told the electors publicly that though they recorded their votes against me, God did not permit them to have any power in retarding the advance of the principles I advocated. I did not flatter you then, and I will not flatter you now. And I tell you that I value this meeting far more because of the results that I think it must produce in the future position of the city of York [hear, hear]. Whether I shall have the honour of standing for you again or not, as a candidate, is perfectly immaterial to me. If you summon me to take part in the struggle, and I am at liberty, I shall obey your call [cheers]. But if you choose another, I shall not murmur, for I hold the principle thoroughly that a constituency has a right to choose its own member [applause]. My only anxiety is that you choose a man of the right sort [applause]. That you will not put up with those electioneering promises of which we have heard something this night—that you will not be deceived by the mere professions of any man—that you will not select a man merely for his rank or his property, but that you will strive to know something of the private character of your candidate, of his sincere attachment to the principles he professes; and, above all, have some guarantee that in his place in Parliament he will not serve an administration, but will serve the people whom he professes to represent [cheers].

After describing with great force and humour, the general character and professions of candidates at elections, he referred to the contest in which he had been lately engaged:—

I was not a jot, not an ounce lighter after the election; but fed somewhat under the cheerful conviction, perhaps, that I had been useful in stirring up the constituency to embrace great truths, and to contend manfully for noble principles [applause]. And none knows better than my honourable opponent, that when the election was over I had not been defeated. He knows well that such a contest as the last in York must lay the foundation for a new order of things. For what did that election reveal? It revealed this fact,—that there exists

amongst the middle classes—amongst men of great respectability and property, not a few of whom were prepared openly to record their votes on my side—it revealed this fact, that a large proportion of shopkeepers were prepared in the outset to take up this position. It proved that a large body of freemen were prepared to take this noble stand. And there was one thing that struck me at the election—that gave me great consolation—that all the young electors came tumbling up, with their heads erect, as though they liked us [applause]. And remember, all this was done without money. I am not ashamed to say, that this York election did not cost me one farthing [applause]. Will you believe it, my very travelling expenses were paid by the committee [applause]. And at what cost did we poll 860 votes? Think of it, electors of York—at a cost not exceeding £150, for my own travelling expenses, the erection of polling-booths, hustings, and all other charges [applause]. Ah! there are men who cannot understand this—who have been in the habit of getting up what are called their "committees"—men in committees through whose fingers large sums of money have been filtered, and who keep their committees very select—who do not believe in cold water or ginger beer [loud applause]. I was much struck with the sight of our committee-room at the late election. I saw a large jug of water upon the table, three or four bottles of ginger beer, and several pieces of bread and cheese here and there. And I was much struck with the manner in which our people acted. To one young man, who came from a considerable distance to vote for me, I said, "Come, will you take a piece of bread and cheese?" "No," said he, "I can pay for my own" [cheers]. Now that is the stuff to regenerate society with [applause]. That is the material to put down corruption with [renewed applause]. Remember that day, I beseech you; remember again, that I did not enter your city till Saturday at eleven o'clock, and the nomination took place on the Monday morning. Remember these facts, and you will then agree with me that you and I have great cause to thank God that we were so successful at the late contest [much cheering]. Remember, also, that we did nothing to corrupt or debauch the people. I am not conscious that I uttered a single sentiment that could lower the standard of either public or private morality, or that could in any way promote a spirit of turbulence [hear, hear]. I preached the doctrine of brotherly love, brotherly kindness, and the love of liberty; and it is by this preaching—this foolishness of preaching as the scripture has it—that we shall rout the strong force that is opposed to us [applause]. Our opponents may think that at the next election they can overwhelm York with corruption; but give me one month, and I defy them to do it [loud applause]. No, countrymen, the screw cannot be applied again successfully. The man who is offered his guinea will say, "What does this mean?" [cheers.] Why, the very fellow who gives it him, when he gets into Parliament, will talk the loudest about corrupt freemen and "the lower orders!" [applause.] Every freeman knows now that a guinea is only a guinea, and he knows this also, that he may lose a fortnight in running after it [hear, hear]. And the freemen are getting wisdom and are saying, "We will stick to the last and to the shopboard; we will stick to our honest toil; and if we are to have a guinea it shall be won by our sweat and not from those who would destroy the morals of the English people" [much cheering].

The other speakers were Mr. John Deighton, of York, Mr. Plint, of Leeds, Mr. T. Beggs, Secretary to the People's Reform League, Mr. John Norton, of Lincoln, Mr. E. Miall, Mr. T. S. Watkinson, of York, and Dr. Gordon, of Hull. The entire proceedings were marked by great enthusiasm in favour of the present movement for Parliamentary Reform.

DURHAM.—STATE OF THE CROPS.—The country is looking beautiful, and giving indications of an early and luxuriant harvest. Grain crops are looking exceedingly healthy and strong, and if the present fine weather keeps will be ready for the sickle three weeks or a month earlier than on average years. In some parts of South Durham and North Yorkshire wheat seems slightly blighted, but that very slightly. Potatoes are a very large and healthy crop; there is no appearance of disease amongst them, and already the manufacturing towns and villages are supplied at a low rate of prices. The hay harvest is a failure in many parts, but good soils give promise of an excellent second crop. Turnips too have disappointed the farmer; the prolonged dry weather in early summer produced the fly, which has been very destructive; many fields have had to be re-sown. The meat markets, which have ranged high, are coming down; there has been a fall of a penny per pound within the last month. In consequence of the fine crop of turnips last season farmers kept back their supplies, and are now forced to bring them in and submit to lower prices, and if the prospects of good fodder for next winter does not brighten, we may expect prices to come down rapidly. Railways are making a great difference in the equalization of prices in the live cattle markets all over the kingdom. We have a large supply of most beautiful stock every week now, either by railway or sea, from the districts beyond the kingdom of Fife, and remote parts of Scotland. The conveyance of cattle from these parts to Smithfield-market and the large markets in the manufacturing districts will cost less than it would a few years ago for the driving of them to the local markets about Edinburgh and Glasgow.—From our Correspondent.

EXECUTION OF HEWSON, FOR MURDER.—On Monday morning, George J. Hewson, the murderer of Turnkey Woodhouse, in the Coldbath-fields House of Correction, underwent the extreme penalty of the law, in front of Newgate. The crowd assembled to witness the awful ceremony was less, much so, than such crowds usually are, there not being, at most, more than 3,000 persons present, and of them the majority was composed of the worst class of society. The culprit left a written confession, in which he stated that he intended to murder Mr. Chesterton, the governor of the prison, if an opportunity had presented itself.

## THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE.

DERBY.—A select meeting of the leading reformers of this borough was held on the evening of Tuesday, the 17th instant, in the Operatives' Reading-rooms. Mr. Beggs attended, by invitation, to explain the plan and intended operations of the People's League. Several of the most influential reformers were present. A resolution approving of the principles and objects of the People's League was passed unanimously, and a committee formed to co-operate with and assist the League.

LEEDS.—On Thursday evening a meeting was held in the Music-hall, Leeds, to hear an address from Mr. Beggs, in explanation of the objects of the People's League. Mr. John Andrews was called to the chair, and proceeded to declare his adhesion to the principles and objects of the People's League, comprehending manhood suffrage (as distinguished from household suffrage), triennial Parliaments, vote by ballot, &c., and to deprecate the violence which in some instances had been resorted to by the friends of the People's Charter, holding, as he did, the sacred principle that they must not do evil that good may come. Mr. J. Barker explained that his principles led him far beyond the principles of the People's League. Mr. Beggs said the committee of the People's League had last week, in London, resolved to make a movement in support of their objects, the principal of which was the attainment of manhood suffrage, a term almost synonymous with universal suffrage, as it comprehended the right of every male of the age of twenty-one years, untainted with crime, and not confined in an asylum, to vote in the election of members of Parliament. In pursuance of that resolution they had since held meetings at Derby and at York, and he had no doubt the movement would go on. He strongly urged upon the meeting the importance of unity of effort, and at steady attention to principles at the present moment. He thought all would agree, except perhaps the Ministry, that the present was the time for action, and that with union and organization they must succeed. The Chairman, in closing the business, thanked the audience for their attendance. He trusted that there would be an organization of the friends of the People's League in Leeds, if it had not been already determined upon; as he was of opinion with Mr. Beggs, that they had only to determine to carry out their object, and it would become a fact accomplished. They had a good object before them: let them be determined to obtain it only by right means. Mr. W. Brook proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and said that though he could not advise the people to join the People's League whilst there was an association of Chartists in the town, yet he would not oppose their measures merely because they fell short of the six points of the Charter. Mr. D. Green seconded the motion, which was adopted by acclamation, and after a few words of acknowledgment from Mr. Andrews the meeting broke up.

NOTTINGHAM.—A meeting of the members of the People's League of this town was held in the evening of Friday, the 20th inst. William Wright, Esq., of the firm of Gill and Wright, in the chair. Mr. Beggs, who attended as a deputation from the People's League in London, explained most clearly and fully the principles and objects of that body—and showed the importance and necessity of prompt and energetic action. It was resolved that an address should be issued, and a canvass made, of all the reformers in Nottingham.

BUILDING SOCIETIES IMPROVEMENT.—Our attention has lately been drawn to the prospectus of a society which seems to have avoided the objections that have been frequently urged against Building Societies. The *Whittington National Savings' Fund*, of which an advertisement will be found in another part of our paper, is a permanent Savings' Bank, the proceeds of which are advanced to its members for building purposes. The Tables of this Society were calculated specially for the purpose by an eminent actuary, and all transactions are settled thereby. It gives its investors more interest than the Savings' Banks, besides dividing all its profits among them. Members may pay in sums varying from 6d. a month upwards, and every facility is afforded for withdrawal; appropriations of money are made in rotation, without the objectionable means of lottery or ballot; and the loans are not confined to one stated period of years, but may be taken up for two, three, four, or more years, to fifteen. These arrangements are calculated to suit the views both of small and large investors; and also of borrowers who require merely temporary assistance, and consequently do not want to pay interest for ten, twelve, or more years; while those to whom the amount of the monthly repayment is of the greatest consequence can take a loan for the longest period, and really get their house at the end of the period—having paid the rent of it, and the rent of it only, to the Society instead of the landlord.

OBSTRUCTION ON RAILWAYS.—Four navigators employed on the Great Western Railway have been committed for trial by the Taunton magistrates for emperilling the lives of the passengers of a mail-train by placing an obstruction on the main line. The men were directed to clear away some hay from the banks of the railway at night, after the mail-train had passed; the train is said to have been two hours behind time; the prisoners thought it had passed, and placed a truck on the rails, without a sufficient red lamp as a warning; when the train arrived, the truck was shattered to pieces, and the engine and tender were damaged, though no person was hurt.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

**STATE OF POLITICAL PARTIES.**—On Wednesday, the National Assembly elected a successor to its late President, M. Marie. The candidates were M. Marrast, M. Lacrosse, and M. Bac. The votes were—for Marrast 386, for Lacrosse 341, for Bac 37. A schism is reported to have arisen between MM. Thiers and Dufaure, the effect of which will for the present neutralize the influence which the party of the Rue de Poitiers would naturally exercise in the Assembly. The first effect of this was to secure the election of M. Marrast to the presidency of the Assembly. It is admitted in the *Constitutionnel*, one of the chief organs of that party, that some of its members voted against their own candidate, M. Lacrosse, and thus secured the election of M. Marrast, the candidate of the Government. The *Union* says of another schism, which has occurred in the meeting of the Palais National, that it has arisen from a desire to exclude eighty-two members of the République Rouge, who assemble privately in the Rue Castiglione, and appear but very rarely in the Palais National. Thus, henceforth, the Extreme Gauch and the Gauch will be formed into three factions; one continuing to meet in the Palais National, the second at the Rue Castiglione, and the third at the Institute.

**LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PRIVATE PROPERTY.**—On Thursday, the 13th of July, the anniversary of the Duke of Orleans' death, all the wine in wood that in that quarter escaped the devastations of the 24th of February was sold at Neuilly. It brought better prices than did the wines found in the Royal cellars of Paris lately sold at the Palais Royal. Altogether the wines, horses, and carriages belonging to the ex-King and his family, already sold, have not produced a sum sufficiently large to relieve the Treasury in any sensible degree. The sale of the carriages and horses belonging to the Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris took place in Paris on Wednesday. A good deal of competition arose for the pony of the Count de Paris, which was knocked down for about twenty-five guineas to an American gentleman. A good deal of sympathy was elicited by the sale of certain articles, among others a child's caleche, with a hood, and an infant's chariot, to be drawn by the hand. "Just as the auctioneer was setting up the four-wheeled cabriolet from which the Duke of Orleans was thrown when he was killed on the road to Neuilly, a letter of the Duchess was handed to him, protesting against the sale of that carriage, and ordering it to be repurchased for her account, at any price, should it have been already sold, and then burned. A splendid berline and two fine English horses were likewise withdrawn from the sale by order of the Duchess, to be offered, in her name, to the person who lent her carriage to quit Paris and France on the 24th of February."

A decree restores the Municipality of Paris to the organization it had before the revolution of February: the Prefecture of the Seine, which was abolished, is re-established; and M. Trouvet-Chauvel, late Prefect of Police, is appointed to the office. M. Ducoux is named Prefect of Police.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, in mentioning a reception held by General Cavaignac on Tuesday, states that "the carriages were arranged as during the receptions of the late King at the Tuilleries. No one spoke to the general without being first addressed by him."

It had been announced that the total number of prisoners as accessory to the insurrection of June exceeded 14,000, and even 17,000; but an official account, published in the papers, declares that their number amounts only to 6,226. It seems that 1,500 or 2,000 will be set at liberty, as there are no proofs of their culpability; and they have been claimed by persons of high respectability. 2,500 will be tried by martial courts, and will be condemned to transportation if the accusation be admitted by the court; the other prisoners will be condemned administratively—that is, without being defended by counsel or appearing before a court of justice—to transportation.

M. Dornes expired on Thursday—the fourth member of the National Assembly who has died of wounds received in the conflict of the 25th of June.

The *Messenger* says: "We are assured, that without any intimate concert on the question, France and England have reciprocally given notice to each other of sending a squadron of observation to the Black Sea, to watch the movements of Russia on the lower Danube."

Madame George Sand has quitted Paris: all her property has been removed to Tours, where it is said she intends to fix her abode. The late events in Paris are the cause of her having decided upon leaving the capital.—*L'Avenir National*.

In the National Assembly, on Saturday, M. Goucheaux announced that it was the intention of Government to contract a loan of seven or eight millions sterling.

All the bureaux of the National Assembly terminated, on Saturday, the examination of the constitution. In the fourth bureau M. Proudhon advocated his socialist or anti-social doctrines, but without effect. His proposition to efface in the preamble the words, "in the presence of God," was unanimously and indignantly rejected. The fourteenth bureau adopted two amendments—the one, moved by Bishop Fayer, declaring that the constitution guaranteed the liberty of instruction under the surveillance of the State, and the other, moved by St. Priest, stating that all attack against the principle of property was an attack against social order. It

was believed that the committee would be able to submit the constitution to the Assembly on the 8th or 10th of August.

The Assembly decreed on the same day the mobilization of 300 battalions of National Guard.

It is remarked as a proof of the improved disposition of the working classes in Paris since the dissolution of the national workshops that a number of operatives have returned to seek employment in their several trades, who preferred to idle on diminished pay in those establishments formed under the sanction of the late Provisional Government. A number of extensive manufactories of stained paper in the Faubourg St. Antoine, which were closed for want of hands, are now at full work. The same observation applies to the provinces. At Chanay, in the department of the Aisne, the plate-glass manufacturers have commenced working since the dissolution of the national workshops.

All the detached forts in the neighbourhood of Paris, in which State prisoners are at present confined, are being placed in a condition to sustain a siege. The embrasures are mounted with cannon.

So long as General Cavaignac remains at the head of affairs, France will refrain from foreign interference. He sees that France has need of all her energies and resources to put matters in order at home, and his principles, although sincerely Republican, are not of the propaganda school. He has determined to give a pledge of his amicable disposition towards England by sending to London, as ambassador of France, M. Marrast, the new President of the National Assembly.—*Times' Correspondent*.

## SPAIN.

The insurrection in Navarre was considered at an end, the young men of the province having abandoned the chiefs who had raised the Montemolinist standard in the country. The latter had, for the most part, returned to France. The *Heraldo* quotes a letter from Pampeluna, of the 13th, stating that, three days before, six of the factious had been executed at Estella, and that, on the 12th, orders were received to shoot all those who should be taken with arms in their hands.

## AUSTRIA.

A new Ministry has been formed under the sanction of the Archduke John, who arrived at Vienna on the 17th; Baron Doblhoff is President. The *Wiener Zeitung* likewise contains a semi-official article, as to the programme of the new Ministry, in which the principles are indicated which the Ministry intend to follow. The conviction appears to prevail that the elements of which this Ministry is composed are too heterogeneous, and, in fact, offer too few guarantees to satisfy the requirements which may be made in these relations.

The *Breslauer Zeitung* asserts from letters from Innsbruck of the 13th instant, that the Emperor's state of health is such as to justify the most serious apprehensions.

## SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

The Hamburg *Borsenhalle* of the 16th reports that Generals Wrangel and Hedeman agreed on an armistice till the 18th instant. General Wrangel would not do more without instructions from Frankfurt in the same sense with those he had already received from Berlin.

The following letter from Appenrade, of July 20, says:—"To-day a prolongation of the armistice for three days' tranquillity to the 23rd was agreed upon. It is further stated that there will be another prolongation of the armistice for three days, if nothing positive has been effected by the 23rd."

An English, Swedish, and Russian negotiator, respectively, have arrived at Kolding, for the purpose, if possible, of bringing the long expected armistice to a final conclusion. The Swedish and Norwegian troops of the island of Fuhnen have petitioned the King either to be sent in earnest to aid the Danes, or else to be ordered back home again, as they do not think it honourable to be living a burden upon the Danes without rendering them any service. They are very anxious to engage the German troops.

Captured ships continue to be condemned in Copenhagen.

## HUNGARY.

The union of Transylvania with Hungary has been formally sanctioned by the King.

The cruelties which the Servian insurgents commit in their incursions against the Magyars and Germans are frightful. The commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army in the Banet, General Buthold has again granted the Servian insurgents an armistice of ten days. The Ministry has sent an order to the generals as well as to the commandant of Peterwardein, Marshal Hrabowski, to use the utmost exertion in putting down the insurrection.

The Hungarian Ambassador to the German Parliament at Frankfurt has been instructed by the Ministry to enter into diplomatic communications with the German Cabinet as soon as it has been formed by the Regent.

## TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople announce that a Russian fleet of fifteen sail is prepared to pass through the Dardanelles. The Porte has, after long negotiations, at last given its consent to this act. There was at first great reluctance to permit any such thing, but threats and bribes, and the allegation of this fleet being intended to protect the Russian interests in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, have at last succeeded in silencing all scruples.

Advices from the Dalmatian frontiers to the 5th instant, state that the Turks are arming and preparing to act with zeal against the Montenegrini. A general levy of troops is ordered, and 60,000 (some say 100,000) men will shortly be brought into the field.

## THE DANUBE PROVINCES.

Accounts from Bucharest state that Prince Bibesco had formally abdicated his Sovereignty. The Provisional Government for Moldavia and Wallachia had adopted the following decrees:—1. Abolition of capital and corporal punishment; 2. Liberty of the press; 3. Organization of a National Guard; 4. An appeal to the people to lend their muskets to the State, if anybody possesses more than one; 5. Abolition of all ranks and titles.

The Austrian papers publish an account of the total failure of the counter-revolution which a certain Colonel Solomon attempted at Bucharest. Solomon himself fell into the hands of the people, who would have torn him to pieces, but for the presence of mind of some young men, who conducted him to a dungeon; when interrogated he confessed that he was in the pay of Russia.

The *Wiener Zeitung* has a letter from Jassy of the 10th instant, which states that on that day the Russian troops had taken their quarters in a camp near Jassy. They consist of 4,000 men, infantry, one battalion of Cossacks, and two batteries of artillery, commanded by General Duhamel and Colonel Wrangel.

## ITALY.

The Austrians to the number of 6,000 crossed the Po and entered Ferrara on the 14th inst., at two points, one above and one below the city, without experiencing any resistance. Their object was to victual and to reinforce the garrison of the citadel, and by the arrangements effected it was to be provisioned anew for two months, and to be guaranteed in all the honours of war, if it should be found necessary to evacuate the post. On the other side, the Austrian General engaged to recross the Po within two days, and without committing any hostilities, provided his own march was left free from interruption. From the report given of the affair it appears that the proceeding was amicably conducted between the Austrian General and the Prolegate in command, and that the sentiments existing between the population of the Legations and the Imperial forces were not suffered to disturb the relations nominally surviving between the Austrian Government and the Vatican. On the 16th, the Austrians recrossed the Po, on hearing of the approach of the Sardinian force, sent to oppose them.

We learn from the seat of war that the King of Sardinia had removed from Roverello to Marmirolo, a village only four miles distant from Mantua. The blockade of the fortress had been established at all sides, as the Austrian column that had crossed the Po, having returned on being pursued by General Bava, left that officer's division free to complete the blockade on the east side at the Porta San Giorgio. There was a possibility of Mantua being occupied without fighting, for it was hinted at the head-quarters.

The accounts from Rome, in the *Ventidue Marzo* (Milan paper) of the 17th instant, mention, that the Pontifical city is in a highly excited and feverish condition. It appears that the reply of the Pope to the address of the Chamber of Deputies has been received by the people with a calmness almost amounting to indifference; but this calm is only viewed by the far-sighted as the precursor of an outbreak of agitation far more serious and alarming than the commotion which followed the allocution of April. The Jesuits party is again becoming powerful.

From Palermo the dates are to the 11th. Both Houses of Parliament, in permanent sitting, had announced at midnight the election of the Duke of Genoa under the title of Alberto Amedeo, 1st King of the Sicilians, and the illuminations and rejoicings were universal. The British war steamer "Bull-dog" was the first to salute the flag of Sicilian independence, and she was followed by the French man-of-war.

Letters from Naples of the 14th inst. state that the King had formally recognised the French Republic. The Troops were returning from Calabria, where the insurrection was considered at an end. The chiefs had escaped into Sicily.

## UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Britannia*, which reached the Mersey on Wednesday, brought no news of importance as regards the United States themselves, but important as regards their relations with Mexico. The official proclamation of peace was still delayed by the non-arrival at Washington of Mr. Siewier, the commissioner. In Mexico, while the United States troops were fast evacuating the country, disorganization and crime prevailed. Herrera had assumed the duties of president, and had issued a proclamation urging his countrymen to the observation of the laws and the maintenance of good faith. But Paredes, who was in the city of Mexico, was stirring up discontent and striving to overthrow the administration of Herrera. The populace seemed ready to second his efforts. Assassination had been resorted to against some individuals who had been favourable to the conquerors, while they occupied the capital. In some instances women had been seized, grossly insulted, and branded on the cheek with the letters U.S. It is stated that some thousands of women were following in the train of the retiring army, in order to escape from the cruelties and abuse of their own countrymen. Commodore Perry has removed the blockade from all the Mexican ports. In Yucatan the whites have gained a battle over the Indians.

Great numbers of meetings in sympathy with the Irish patriot John Mitchel have been held at Philadelphia, New York, and other places. At each of them the "Irish Brigade" of the locality is said to have attended; and hopes are expressed that Ireland will throw off England's yoke and become "a free republic." At one of these meetings, a resolution



was passed inviting Mrs. Mitchel, "in case anything should occur," to trust to American support and condolence. Money was raised at each meeting; 540 dollars in one instance, and sums not much less in others. John Mitchel's brother attended some of the meetings, and pleased his hearers. He declared himself abroad on important Irish business. To some persons he said that his brother was to have a free pardon on condition of his remaining in the United States; and that he is seeking to purchase land for him. The *New York Sun* reports that "a delegation of fifteen members of the Irish Brigade sailed a few days since for Ireland; and will be followed on Friday next by fifteen others, who are to leave in the ship 'John R. Skiddy.'"

Intelligence from New York has been received by the "Cambria" to the 11th inst. The official proclamation of peace had been published at Washington. The President, in his message to Congress, announcing the ratification, recommends the appropriation of twenty millions to fulfil the treaty stipulations, to be paid in four annual instalments; provision for the appointment of surveyors of the boundary line; for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to decide on the claims of United States citizens against Mexico; the immediate establishment of a territorial government over California and New Mexico, and the extension of laws over the same; the regulation of commerce on the coast by law; liberal grants of public land to settlers; and, finally, that no increase in the army be made. Official orders had been issued for the honourable discharge of the commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and men of the ten additional regiments raised for the period of the war in Mexico. The debt of the country, at the close of the war, was 65,000,000 dollars. Paredes was in full rebellion against the Government. On the 15th of June he entered the city of Guanajuato at the head of about 400 men; and made himself master of the military stores in the city. The garrison, after a show of resistance, joined him. Bustamante and Minion, who were sent against Paredes, are believed to be acting in concert with him. Herrera, on learning that Paredes had obtained possession of Guanajuato, issued a proclamation calling upon the Mexican people to assist him in maintaining order.

#### THE WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica we are advised of no improvement in the position of that colony. The proceedings in the mother country in reference to relief for the West India possessions, were looked for by each succeeding packet with the greatest interest. The Jamaica papers comment with much severity on a reply made by Sir Charles Grey, to a memorial presented by some planters of Westmoreland and Hanover, stating that 112 fine estates in their districts were on the point of abandonment for want of means, and praying for an early meeting of the Legislature, to afford opportunity of providing a remedy for so disastrous a state of affairs, to which his Excellency replied, that "a great majority of the members of the Legislature were of opinion, that it would not only be useless, but injurious, to hold a session of the Legislature at present."

The slave population of St. Jago de Cuba is stated to have evinced symptoms of insurrection. From Bermuda we learn that Her Majesty's steamer Scourge, having on board Mr. Mitchel, arrived there on the 20th ult. After landing that gentleman the Scourge sailed for Halifax on the 30th of June. The accounts from Hayti are more favourable; although civil war prevailed in several parts of the island, the capital was tranquil. A slight shock of an earthquake had been experienced at St. Thomas in the middle of June.

At Martinique comparative order amongst the negro populus had been restored.

Advices from Yucatan are more cheering. It was probable the Indians would be eventually subdued. The British possessions in Honduras were not in danger.

We regret to have to announce the total loss of the Royal Mail Packet Company's intercolonial schooner Lee, which occurred on a reef about sixty miles northward of Belize, Honduras, on the 10th of June; the crew succeeded in reaching Belize in an open boat.

#### INDIA AND CHINA.

At Lahore, General Khan Singh, of the Sikh Artillery, had been discovered heading a plot to allure our Sepoys from their allegiance, and had been hanged by order of the Resident, along with a Moonshee of the Rancee, similarly implicated. It was expected that important information would be gleaned from a third culprit, who had been reprieved at the gallows on that condition. About twenty other persons were in custody on the same charge.

With respect to the state of affairs at Mooltan, it had been determined at Bombay not to undertake military operations from that presidency at the present season of the year. The Resident at Lahore, Sir Frederick Currie, entertaining grounds of distrust as to the state of affairs at the capital, and the spirit of the Sikh troops, countermanded an order for the march upon Mooltan of a brigade from Ferozepore. Lieutenant Edwards marched upon Mooltan with the 2,500 Sikh troops under his command, but these forces deserted him when near the insurgent frontier, and he escaped, with only one attendant, through perils. Major Jacob, at the head of the irregular Scinde horse—a body of at least 1,200 cavalry, which that officer is understood to have brought to a high state of efficiency—had at once moved upwards to the frontier near the enemy. Little had yet been heard of his proceedings.

Accounts had been received at Lahore, via Bha-

wulpoor, of the proceedings of the insurgents in Mooltan. The Dewan had offered large bounties to Sikh Sepoys, and especially to horsemen, to induce them to join his standard; and there appears no doubt that considerable masses had already collected around him. He is said to be strengthening and garrisoning the fort of Mooltan, and also that of Mittenkote, on the Indus, at the confines of our territory.

We regret to learn that several cases of cholera are reported to have occurred daily at Surat and Broach, in Western India.

Intelligence has been received from Hong Kong to the 25th of May. All remained quiet at Canton, and also at Shanghai, and the other ports on the coast.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.—Eisenach is a town of about 10,000 inhabitants. It is situated in a romantic country in the midst of the Thuringian mountains. It is the residence of the Duchess of Orleans, the widow of Louis Philippe's late eldest son, and the mother of two fine lads—one of whom a few months since was heir to the throne of France. The castle is distant but a mile and a half, but as it stands at an elevation of 1,318 feet above the level of the sea, it is a tolerably steep ascent to make in that distance. We learnt, however, that the Duchess, accompanied by her two sons, made the journey almost daily, always on foot. The self-denial and patient endurance of adverse fortune exhibited by this illustrious lady appeared to have made a due impression upon the townspeople, from what we heard at the Wartburg. She refuses to accept of a carriage, though freely tendered by her royal and gentle neighbours, and makes all her journeys to the railway or elsewhere on foot. The sympathies of our mercantile friend were awakened on behalf of a lady who, in the days of her brilliant prosperity, was renowned for a tender heart, chastened by heavy sorrows, a benevolent disposition, and a most unostentatious charity. Her courageous conduct on the 24th of February stands in contrast to the pusillanimity of the Orleansmen, who fled, leaving her to escape from the perils of that mad scene at the Chamber of Deputies, when she presented herself, with her two boys, before the undignified Assembly, and was exposed to the fury of the brutal mob. Immediately on her escape from Paris she fled into Germany, and came here, where, being a Protestant, she is engaged in the maternal work of superintending the education of her children, far removed from the turmoil of political life and scenes which contrast, not less from their quiet than their wild and natural beauty, with those which she has left behind her. —*Western Times*.

THE CHOLERA.—The Emperor of Russia has established a committee, under the military governor of St. Petersburg, as president, charged with furnishing supplies to those persons who have been deprived by the cholera of their natural supporters. The committee commenced operations on the 6th of July. On the 8th there were under treatment at St. Petersburg 3,790 cholera patients. In the course of the day 853 other cases occurred; 172 recovered, and 674 died. On the 9th there remained under treatment 3,897. The physician of the Court Hospital, Dr. Charles Witt, died on the 7th. In the government of St. Petersburg the cholera spread greatly, and was on the increase. At Moscow the epidemic attained its highest degree of intensity on the 19th of June; it then decreased slightly, and from the 20th to the 26th of June there were 2,007 cases of cholera and 975 deaths. Accounts from Jassy give the number of cholera deaths as one in four. The contagion rages principally among the lower orders. On the third day, however, the Metropolitan Meletius, as well as the son of Talat Effendi, and 76 other persons, died. It is estimated that not less than 20,000 of the inhabitants have fled to the mountains to escape this dreadful disease. At Bucharest the cholera still prevails, and carries off from 30 to 40 victims per day. At Constantinople, on the 5th, cases of cholera continued to increase. Within the week previous there had been 196 deaths. In Asia Minor also and in the Dardanelles the pestilence was rife. From a report made by the Swedish Consul, it appears that the cholera has appeared at Abo, the capital of Finland, formerly belonging to Sweden, but now annexed to Russia.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN CONNECTICUT.—On the 8th inst., a bill was passed in the Assembly of Connecticut, by which all slavery is for ever abolished in that state. No law completely abolishing slavery has previously existed in Connecticut, and there are at present some eight or ten slaves in the state, who, by the provisions of this act, are entitled to a support from their former masters.

ANTI-SLAVERY PAPER IN VIRGINIA.—Another significant proof of the power which the principles of liberty have acquired in the Southern mind, is the establishment of a new paper in Moundsville, Va., devoted to emancipation. It is entitled *The Crisis*. —*New York Evangelist*.

CHARACTER OF M. EMILE GIRARDIN.—Girardin, of whom we have of late been hearing so much, and who is perhaps destined yet to play a still more prominent part in French affairs, is an exceedingly able and energetic man, but utterly unprincipled. Eight or nine years ago, he was, in his newspaper, the *Presse*, the zealous supporter of Queen Christina of Spain against Espartero and the Liberals, and was believed to receive pay from Madrid. Two or three years ago, he for some time evinced a strong leaning to Russia; and we know that persons having access to good information in French political affairs, and specially incredulous of stories about Russian intrigue, came to the belief that at

that period he was in the pay of the Czar. He acted also as a leader of the anti-English party in France; no other journal in Paris has abused the British Government so bitterly, or told so many falsehoods to injure it, as the *Presse*. In French domestic politics, Girardin was, down to 1844 or 1845, a Conservative and a partizan of Louis Philippe, and was supported by Government influence at the elections; but for the last year or two he has been denouncing that corruption by which, in 1834, he got and has since kept his seat in the Chambers. A man of such a career and character should not be surprised that at a time of undiscovered treason the eye and hand of the law fall upon him. —*Scotsman*.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY AT HOME.—One of the most interesting visits which it was our happiness to make during our recent eastern tour, was to the house and home, or the houses and homes, of the Hutchinson family in Milford, New Hampshire. While in New York, during the anniversary week, we had been invited by the family to make an anti-slavery visit to their "mountain home," with a view to stirring up the good people in that region to their duties in respect to slavery. We consented, and dropped a line to them, stating that we should be with them on Saturday night, and would lecture as many times during Sunday, the 28th of May, as to them might seem best. Accordingly, on Saturday, having the good fortune to meet with our good anti-slavery friend, Loring Moody, in Lynn, we proceeded to Milford. On arriving at the village, we scarcely knew the place, such had been the rapidity of its growth and improvement within the last four years. The Hutchinsons are about a mile and a half from the village, on the border of a most beautiful valley, ten or fifteen miles in length, and six or eight in width, surrounded by verdant hills, forming just a nest of beauty suited to such birds of melody. We found Asa hoeing, Judson building a stone fence, and John ploughing. To us this was one of the most interesting sights which we have seen in a long time. Here were a company of the most popular vocalists in this country, whose songs, despite the unwelcome truths which they frequently contain, never fail to draw a crowd of delighted listeners; whose music itself is a fortune;—to see such persons, possessing such powers, instead of being out constantly seeking sordid gold, which they have only to seek, in order to find, deliberately working away on their farms, wrapped in the sweet associations of their own mountain home, earning probably with their hard toil, about a dollar per day, and content with that; when, by sinking themselves to mere singers, and getting some city notions about work, they might gain hundreds, is a most rare and interesting sight. It was no make-believe this work. Their hands were hard with toil; we felt them in the hearty shake of friendship which they gave us. They ceased from their various labours only long enough to give us welcome, and then to work they went again. It was just the treatment which put us fully at ease at their home, for it showed them to be men intent on the happiness that waits on industry. Mr. Moody and ourself held four meetings in Milford on Sunday—one at ten o'clock; again at half-past one; another at four; and another at seven in the evening; all of which were very well attended. They were real old-fashioned anti-slavery meetings, full of life and spirit. In addition to our humble advocacy, the Hutchinson family and another interesting family of sweet singers, known as the Dunbar family, of the same place, lent the aid of their inspiring music. We shall not soon forget those meetings, nor the devoted friends of the cause who did so much to make our meetings successful. It was a Sabbath day's journey toward the heaven of peace on earth, and good-will toward men. —*Frederick Douglass, in the North Star*.

ENGLISH HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.—This Association has for its objects—

1. To bring together the most active friends of homoeopathy by means of general meetings, at which the progress and the prospects of the science may be detailed.
2. To publish treatises and issue periodicals explanatory of the principles of the system, for distribution (gratuitously as far as practicable) amongst the members and the public.
3. To furnish the members with statistical reports of cases in the various homoeopathic institutions, and with notices on all important points bearing on the progress of the cause.
4. To promote the publication of a correct translation of the works of Hahnemann and others.
5. To establish an hospital.

Its annual meeting was held last Wednesday evening, July 19, 1848, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The room was crowded, in fact many could not gain admission. W. H. Ashurst, Esq., took the chair, and made a most powerful address. The meeting was addressed by James Wilson, Esq., the member for Westbury, who stated that experience had convinced him of the truth of homoeopathy; by Mr. Dick; by James Stansfeld, Esq., of the Inner Temple; by Dr. M'Oubrey; by Mr. Gardner, and Dr. Epps. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and the decision was come to to use every exertion to found an hospital for the manifestation to the medical profession and to the public of the power of the homoeopathic treatment.

THE STORM which visited London on the night of the 14th was widely extended. It was very violent at Cambridge, also at Brighton; while on the South Downs, about ten miles from Brighton, the lightning did considerable mischief. Great damage was done in many localities by hail. At Henley, a farmer is said to have lost fifty acres of wheat out of seventy. At Maidstone and the neighbourhood the storm was terrific, and the lightning struck buildings and trees; several barns were burnt down.



## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 26, Two o'clock.

## IRELAND.

The most important intelligence from the sister island is the alarming spread of disaffection among the peasantry in the provinces.

Private accounts from Waterford, received at Dublin on Monday afternoon, speak very alarmingly of the probability of an outbreak, notwithstanding the presence there of a largely-increased military and police force. The populace are in a state of the highest excitement. In the *Waterford Chronicle* appears the following statement:—

Within the last few days a sturdy application was made, by some persons in the adjacent town, for a small piece of iron and a bit of steel, to make a few pikes, to a Quaker gentleman in the iron trade. The merchant, more kind than merchants usually are, gave the poor applicants iron and steel sufficient to make 2,000 pikes! Honest Quaker that, say we. Other gentlemen in the same neighbourhood volunteered to supply handles gratis for the pikes; and now, we understand, there are no less than 4,000 armed men, ready to take the field with arms well calculated to turn the tables, and what's better, without much drilling.

A gentleman arrived from North Tipperary states that the whole Riding is ripe and ready for disturbance—that, in fact, it is a mistake to suppose that Waterford is the centre of the provincial organization. Tipperary, he says, is one monster club. Galway is becoming a nest of clubs, and in Louth, according to local authority, the pike and rifle mania is at its height; *ex gr.*

We are happy to be in a position to state that the people of this and the adjoining counties continue to procure arms—such as pikes and rifles—with increased eagerness; and we trust that in a few days there will not be a man in Louth who will not be in a position, if necessary, to defend himself and the rights of his country.

Pikes, guns, and blunderbusses find a ready market in Carlow. The *Belfast Vindicator* gives a flourishing account of the five Belfast clubs. The same authority states that the organization goes on in the counties of Down, Monaghan, Tyrone, and Cavan. In Connaught also—nay, even in perishing Mayo—they have their clubs. A new society, on a new plan, is about to be established in Galway.

A still more alarming symptom is the waning influence of the Roman Catholic clergy. Their exhortations to peace are not only disregarded but derided. Here is an example:—

—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Leighlin (Dr. Hely) is going through his diocese preaching peace, and exhorting his deluded flock to surrender their arms and ammunition, admonishing them of the utter folly of going to war with one of the most highly disciplined armies on the face of the earth. The advice of the right rev. prelate is treated with the utmost derision and scorn by the peasantry of Kildare, Carlow, and the Queen's County.

**MILITARY PREPARATIONS.**—We learn, upon authority, that a flying camp, consisting of infantry and cavalry, is about to be formed immediately between Kilkenny and Clonmel. The Rhodamantus is to remain in the river Suir to aid in the suppression of any *insurrections* that may take place in Waterford, while the squadron under the command of Sir Charles Napier is to cruise off the southern coast. The Government, we also learn, is fully determined to put down the "clubs."—*Carlow Sentinel*.

A warrant, signed by the Home Secretary, has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Smith O'Brien, who has left for Wexford. Other arrests are said to have been determined upon, including that of Mr. Meagher, now in the neighbourhood of Waterford, and Mr. Magee, who is now in Dublin. All the leaders, and most of the prominent members, of the clubs have left Dublin for the provinces on their insurrectionary tour. The clubs have ceased to assemble and to receive members since the news of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act arrived. They will not again be allowed to assemble in their club-rooms. If you are to believe these men, it is in serious contemplation to make the arrest of Mr. O'Brien the signal for the commencement of the insurrection. On this subject the Dublin correspondent of the *Globe* says:—

The general opinion here is, that there will positively be a rising about the 10th or 11th of next month, and the most open language on the subject is indulged in. The Queen's name is hissed by the occupants of the galleries at our theatres. In many a house of public resort, healths are proposed in a miscellaneous company, wishing success to the establishment of a republic, and the downfall of monarchy; and the proclamations under the Arms Act are torn down day after day, or if out of reach, on the walls of religious buildings, spattered and defaced with mud. The name of repeal is identified by thousands of the mob with the hopes of robbery and spoliation, and their minds are becoming thoroughly debauched.

It is stated that 13,000 Protestants, all well armed, could be made available to resist rebellion in Dublin in less than half an hour. Yesterday (Tuesday) was the last day for having arms without a license. Search-warrants would then be issued.

Intelligence has been received from Dublin by electric telegraph to yesterday morning, at which time the city was perfectly tranquil. Two or three persons who were charged by the police for selling the *Felon* and *Nation* newspapers were held to bail yesterday to stand their trial at the next commission.

**THE REPEALERS IN ENGLAND.**—The threatening state of affairs in Ireland has naturally created great excitement amongst the Irish in England. At Liverpool there have been several seizures of arms. The military force of the city had been reinforced to 2,000 men, and special constables were being sworn in. There are, it is stated, 50 clubs of 100 members each in that town. The special constables number 20,000. Hints have been industriously circulated

of a conspiracy to burn the docks the moment news is received of an outbreak in Ireland. The object is, do doubt, to embarrass Government by exciting apprehensions for the safety of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and other towns which have been mentioned, in the hope that it may be deemed necessary to detain in this country the reinforcements of troops intended for Ireland.—In London, too, there has been some stir. Last night a public meeting of the Irish Repealers resident in London took place at the Theatre in Milton-street, Cripplegate, for the purpose of organizing Repeal clubs throughout the metropolis, similar to those established in Ireland. Eight o'clock was the hour named for the proceedings to commence, but long before that time the spacious building was crowded in every part. Mr. Kenealey, the barrister who defended Looney, took the chair, and delivered a very cautious speech. The meeting broke up in some confusion, in consequence of the seditious sentiments uttered by some of the speakers, which excited cheers and uproar.—In Manchester, last night, the members of the several Confederate clubs met in their respective club-rooms, and proceeded thence about 9 o'clock in military order to a large space of vacant ground adjoining the new Roman Catholic Chapel on the Cheetham-hill road. The numbers present were very great. No speech was delivered, but three cheers were given for "the cause," immediately after which the assembly dispersed.

## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the royal assent was given by commission to the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) and two private bills.

On Lord CAMPBELL's moving the third reading of the Marriage (Scotland) Bill, the Earl of HADDINGTON, on the ground that the effect of the measure would be merely to transfer marriages from the church to the registrar, moved that it be read a third time that day three months.

Lord BROUGHAM, the Duke of ARGYLL, and Lord CAMPBELL, spoke strongly in favour of the bill, when the Earl of HADDINGTON withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read a third time and passed; as was also the Registration (Scotland) Bill.

In the House of Commons, the Windsor Castle and Town Approaches Improvement Bill, after a short discussion, was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

Mr. C. BULLER, in a speech descriptive of the operation of the existing acts, moved the second reading of the Poor Law Charges (No. 2) Bill, followed by Mr. HENLEY in opposition to the measure, who concluded his speech by moving that it be read a second time that day three months. Mr. RICE moved the adjournment of the debate till Thursday next, which was agreed to.

Mr. J. S. WORTLEY, in reply to Sir R. Inglis, stated that he should in the course of the ensuing week, unless the subject was taken up by the Government, bring in a bill founded on the report of the committee on the Law of Marriage within certain degrees of affinity. Sir G. GRAY said he should give it his cordial support.

In reference to the Schleswig Holstein affair, Lord PALMERSTON said that the difficulties in the way of the conclusion of the armistice were difficulties of form rather than of substance. He still felt confident hopes that the armistice would be signed and concluded. The House, however, would understand that the main question in this case still remained to be settled. That question her Majesty's Government would continue their good offices to urge, and he did hope that it would be brought to a speedy settlement by the exercise of the spirit of mutual conciliation, without which no settlement could, he was sure, be satisfactorily effected.

In reply to Mr. Urquhart, Lord PALMERSTON said he was not aware that either a Russian or a Turkish force had invaded the province of Wallachia. He should conceive, however, that if either should enter the principalities they would not enter with a view of collision, but upon an understanding between the sovereign power and the protecting power under the treaty of Adrianople.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in answer to Mr. C. LUSHINGTON, said his attention had been directed to the subject of the overcrowding of steam-boats on the river, and he had given directions for a bill to be drawn, enforcing the provisions of the Steam Navigation Act, which did not at present apply to them, and provision would be made therein for limiting the number of passengers on board these vessels in certain cases.

The right hon. gentleman also replied to Mr. WYLD, as to whether any measures had been taken to subject vessels coming from certain foreign ports to quarantine, that Lord Morpeth had been engaged in endeavouring to provide, as far as human foresight could do so, against the scourge of cholera being brought to the British shores.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH concluded a speech of upwards of two hours' duration (which we shall notice more at length in our next number) by moving:—

That it is the opinion of this House that the colonial expenditure of the British empire demands inquiry, with a view to its reduction; and that, to accomplish this object, and to secure greater contentment and prosperity to the colonists, they ought to be invested with larger powers for the administration of their local affairs.

Mr. HURR seconded the motion, which was supported also by Mr. MANOLE. Mr. HAWES replied *seriatim* to the arguments advanced by the hon. mover of the resolution, and on the motion of Mr. URQUHART, the debate was adjourned for a fortnight.

Mr. ANSTY was proceeding to move for papers

relative to the case of Mr. T. O'Brien, late colonial secretary at Sierra Leone, when the House was counted out.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**FRANCE.—STATE OF PARTIES.**—General Cavaignac's popularity with the National Assembly would seem to be on the wane. His policy is too moderate. On Monday night there was a meeting at the club of the Rue de Poitiers of what may be called the Conservative party in the Assembly, and which comprises from 400 to 500 members, to consider the present condition of the country, by M. Leon Faucher, who in an elaborate speech developed views and sentiments on the present situation and prospects of France, which received the general concurrence of the meeting. He said that the real prefect of police is still Causidiere, from whom M. Ducoux takes all his inspiration; Lamartine rules the foreign affairs under the name of Bastide; and Ledru Rollin rules Lamartine. M. Leon Faucher concluded a somewhat violent speech with a proposition either that a deputation should be sent to express the sense of the meeting to General Cavaignac, or that interpellations should be made and a debate raised in the Assembly. After some observations from MM. Vivier, Mauguin, Duvergier d'Hauranne, and Degoussée, who concurred generally in the sentiments expressed by M. Leon Faucher, but deprecated any systematic or factious opposition to Government at the present moment, the discussion was adjourned till the next meeting. This adjournment was thought the more desirable as it happened that M. Thiers was not present. —In the National Assembly, on Monday, the Minister of Finance, M. Goudchaux, brought forward his project for a loan. The Government, he said, had decided to purchase the entire stock of the shareholders in the Paris and Lyons Railway, at the rate of 250f. of Five per Cent. stock, taken at par, per share. The Minister further said that, in spite of his desire to relieve the country of part of the burthens of taxation, he could not promise any relaxation of the present imposts before 1850. He then announced that the stock, Five per Cent., for the new loan would be issued at 75 25. The proposition was accepted, and voted by the Assembly without discussion. The House adjourned at half-past four. The deposits forfeited of the former loan are to be validated.—Louis Napoleon has resigned. —Arrests continue to be made. Two hundred and twelve prisoners, on whose fate the military commissions had decided, were transferred on Saturday from the Conciergerie to the fort of Noisy le Sec.

At the assizes now being holden at York, there are no less than fifty-eight prisoners for trial upon charges connected with the recent proceedings of the Chartists.

The Government have, it is said, taken possession for a time of all the telegraphs.

THE DEATHS IN LONDON during the week ending July 22, were more than a hundred and twenty over the average number—the deaths being 1,096, the average 972.

THE WAR IN NORTHERN ITALY. — Letters from the head-quarters of Charles Albert, dated the 19th instant, announce an advantage gained by the Piedmontese over an Austrian division at Governolo on the preceding day. 500 prisoners were taken. The Piedmontese troops had arrived at Venice, and were received with much enthusiasm.

INVASION OF SICILY. — News from Naples to the 17th states that the immediate invasion of Sicily by 30,000 men had been resolved upon. The embarkation of the troops was fixed for the 20th. All the vessels of transport in the harbour had been seized.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN. — A telegraphic despatch had arrived at Madrid, on the 29th, from La Granja, announcing the miscarriage of the Queen, arising, it was said, from some personal imprudence, but no details were given.

The King of Denmark has formally requested the assistance of the French Republic against the Germans.

A HEATHEN NOTION OF MANCHESTER. — The Ojibbeways expressed great satisfaction at the kind manner in which they had been entertained by the mayor, understanding that he was the head man of the town of Manchester:—"chief of that village," as they called him. "They saw him and his squaw, and many other beautiful squaws, all drinking; and they saw many people through the windows, and in the doors, as they passed along the streets, who were drinking; and they saw several persons in the streets who were quite drunk, and two or three lying down in the streets, like pigs; and they thought the people of Manchester loved much to drink liquor."—*Catlin's Residence in Europe*.

The Vienna journals state, that sixty members of the Diet, from Croatia, having understood that Vienna taverns are by no means celebrated for their cheapness, had rented a large room in one of the empty barracks, where they lived and slept together in brotherly love on a nice clean shake-down of straw.

## CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

The arrivals of grain fresh in this week are trifling. This, with the unfavourable weather for the harvest, as well as the continued progress of the potato disease, has given a firmness to our trade, so that Wheat is this morning from 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer than on Monday, and Spring Corn is all held for more money.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 2,870; Foreign, 1,510 quarters. Barley—English, 40; Foreign, 2,400 quarters. Oats—English, 270; Irish, 5,030; Foreign, 410 quarters. Flour—English, 1,490 sacks.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The *Nonconformist* presents a suitable medium for Advertisements of all descriptions, from its extensive circulation in all parts of the United Kingdom. The terms are moderate.

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.  
For every additional Two Lines..... 0s. 6d.  
Half a Column..... £1 | Column..... £2

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—6s. 6d. per quarter; 13s. for the half-year; and 26s. per annum.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-Office Orders, &c., payable to Miall & Cockshaw.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. P. G."—Although, in the earlier period of our career, we dealt with the question suggested, we may perhaps be induced to revert to it. Our objection to the impost lies, not against the injustice of it, but against the direct and, as we view it, impious usurpation of the authority which demands it. In things civil we owe obedience to the powers that be—in things ecclesiastical our allegiance is due to Christ alone.

"Philo."—We criticised a figure of speech—he somewhat covertly introduces a personal attack. As such, his solution of the difficulty is inadmissible.

The communication from Melbourne, signed by some of the principal landowners and occupiers in the parish, is rendered superfluous by our insertion of Mr. Selwyn's letter, which we leave to speak for itself.

"Commotion on the Border."—The wrong is palpable enough—but we resolutely abstain from meddling with disputes between sects. We might else soon vacate what we regard as a much higher post.

"X. L."—We shall be happy to insert his letter on "The Union of Dissenting Colleges," if he will communicate to us, in confidence, his name and address.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1848.

## SUMMARY.

If the flames of insurrection are not, at this moment, blazing in Ireland, throwing their lurid glare athwart its mountain passes, desolating its green fields, and scaring its towns, there would appear to be every sign of likelihood that such a calamity is not very far off. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, and other districts, have been "proclaimed" under the Arms Act granted to the Whigs in November last—and, in any attempt to carry the provisions of that act into effect, a collision between the authorities and the people seems inevitable. Either we must set down the effusions of the Irish press, both Confederate and Associate, as mere "sound and fury, signifying nothing," or civil war in Ireland must be looked upon as imminent. Ugly symptoms show themselves with ominous frequency. The movements of the insurrectionary leaders, the rapid organization of clubs, the secrecy observed by the Confederate council, the momentary and unnatural quiet of the people, and the diminished influence of that portion of the Roman Catholic priesthood who attempt to stay the torrent of violent feeling, forebode days of bloodshed and desolation. The *Felon* journal responds to the Castle proclamations in words of energetic defiance. The "secret council" consisting of twenty-one members is actively engaged in maturing its plans of warfare. Smith O'Brien reviews his troops. Meagher breathes fury into the hearts of assembled multitudes. Lalor asks, "Who strikes the first blow for Ireland? Who draws first blood for Ireland? Who wins a wreath that will be green for ever?"

Government, meanwhile, is not idle. Where coercion is called for it is usually both prompt and vigorous. In all probability, it is in possession of most of the "secrets" of the Confederates—for when did the smallest conclave want a traitor in its number? The military force is being strengthened—upwards of 40,000 troops are now in Ireland. Proclamations follow each other with rapidity. And, as a further measure of prevention, Ministers have applied for, and obtained, power to apprehend on suspicion, and to detain in gaol, persons supposed to harbour treasonable intentions—in other words, a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. This is the most important step yet taken in the direction of repression—the most direct—the most humane. It will, if put into execution before the outbreak of hostilities, put the incendiary leaders under wholesome restraint, and nip the insurrection in the bud. To separate them from their deluded followers is recommended by considerations of mercy, for they constitute the very core of rebellion. This topic, however, brings us to the proceedings of Parliament.

We shall not need to notice minor questions of debate. We come at once to the work of Saturday last. Behold a crowded House, assembled on a non-Parliamentary day! There is breathless attention when the Premier rises. Not without noble emotion he addresses himself to the representative branch of the Legislature. cursorily enumerating a few facts patent to the whole em-

pire, he shows the present state of Ireland to be fraught with danger—that the contemplated insurrection is formidable in the means it possesses of inflicting injury upon the country—and that, for this state of things, the measure he was about to propose, giving power to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to secure the persons of those whom he suspected of high treason, is the best, the most direct, and the most merciful, for which Government could apply. There was but little opposition. Mr. W. Sharman Crawford proposed an amendment to the effect, "that the present distracted state of Ireland arose from misgovernment, and the want of remedial measures, without which no coercive measure could have effect,"—a proposition in which we agree with him, although we do not see how it meets the immediate case—for which, however, only eight votes were recorded. Messrs. Osborne, Hume, and Muntz, on the part of the Radicals; Sir Robert Peel, on the part of the moderate Conservatives; and Mr. Disraeli, on the part of the Protectionists, gave in their adhesion to the Minister's proposal. The bill passed through all its stages at a single sitting, and was ratified by the Lords on Monday night. It is now law—but the execution of it will not prove so easy a matter.

The Irish Encumbered Estates Bill has been read a third time in the House of Commons, and is gone back to the Lords. Possibly, under the pressure of untoward events, their lordships will feel it wise to consent to the amendments introduced into their own bungling measure.

To our report of the *soirée* given to Mr. Henry Vincent, at York, and of the meetings of the People's League, held at Leeds, Nottingham, and Derby, we need no more than point the attention of our readers. Their own thoughts will supply the comment.

By a Minute of the Committee of Council on Education, just published, Roman Catholic schools are now to participate in the Parliamentary grant. The inspectors, also, are not to be appointed without the concurrence of the authorities of that church, and are to confine their report to the secular instruction. This will not, we suppose, occasion any great surprise, not even to the Wesleyans themselves, who last year gave in their adhesion to the Government scheme on the condition that the Roman Catholics should be excluded from its benefits. No one expected that exclusion would be permanent; but though it was a paltry trick, it secured its intended purpose. We have now been brought a step nearer to that consummation so devoutly wished for by latitudinarian statesmen, the payment of all religious sects; and especially towards the Whig panacea for Ireland, the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy. When this last measure shall be proposed Wesleyanism will no doubt bawl itself hoarse in shouting "No Popery!" but what Government will care a straw for its protests?

Happily the intelligence from France is losing much of the exciting and painful interest which for some time past has attached to it. The Government and National Assembly are engaged in grappling with the financial and social difficulties of the Republic. Under the influence of the increasing confidence felt in the maintenance of tranquillity, trade and commerce are reviving, and the dangerous and idle population of the capital are gradually returning to industrial pursuits. It is true that the state of siege has not been raised, and the suburbs of Paris are a vast encampment for the military force concentrated around the capital; but it can scarcely be expected that these vigorous measures will be abandoned until the insurgent prisoners have been disposed of, and the restless *ouvriers* provided with some honest means of subsistence. The augmentation of the military force of the country, and the warlike sentiments of a portion of the press, are calculated to create uneasiness as to the continuance of the policy of non-interference with other countries; but the high and peaceful character of General Cavaignac, coupled with the exhausted state of the treasury, dissipate present alarm. The noble and pacific sentiments of M. Lamartine are still in the ascendant, and, unless any mishap occur in Northern Italy, are likely to guide the councils of the French Government. Had the poet-statesman of France done nothing more than save Europe, during a period of revolution, from the horrors of another continental war, he would have entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of the friends of peace, freedom, and religion.

The situation of affairs in Northern Italy has not materially altered, although additional proofs have been received of the superior strength and position of the Austrians. Marshal Radetzky not only retains possession of one half of Lombardy, but makes incursions upon the enemy's territory. Once again his troops have crossed the Po, and taken possession of Ferrara, belonging to the Pope. The rumour of the approach of a large body of Piedmontese troops, however, induced them to retreat, after having levied contributions on the city. This incident is probably only the first of a series of attempts to divert the

attention of the Sardinian king from Mantua and Verona, divide his forces, and probably bring him to a general engagement under disadvantageous circumstances. In Rome fresh trouble has arisen. The hollow truce, patched up for a time between the Pope and his subjects, is no longer observed. Pius IX. has had an ample interval to choose between retaining his position as the head of the Roman Catholic Church, or becoming a mere constitutional sovereign. As might be expected, he prefers the former, and seems determined to stand or fall by his ecclesiastical authority. He has refused to place himself under the direction of a responsible Ministry, has discountenanced the aspirations of his subjects in favour of Italian nationality, and has now, it seems, thrown himself into the hands of the Jesuit and reactionary party. He has, in short, demonstrated the impossibility of uniting the infallibility of the Pontiff with the functions of the constitutional sovereign. The Roman people, who are in no humour to sacrifice their civil rights and national feelings to ecclesiastical assumption, however time-honoured, are resolved to maintain the position they have taken. The capital is consequently in a state of agitation, if not of insurrection. Indignation against the Pope is at its height. The lately almost deified Pius IX. is now hooted in the public streets, and denounced by his subjects. More unlikely things may happen during the next few weeks than the deposition of the last of the Sovereign Pontiffs.

The formal election of the Duke of Savoy, Charles Albert's second son, to the vacant throne of Sicily, and the re-establishment of the authority of the blood-thirsty Bourbon of Naples, in his disaffected provinces, are events which, in ordinary times, would create much stir. Now they are simply facts to be recorded.

South-Eastern Europe is still a prey to internal convulsion. The Provisional Government of Moldavia and Wallachia have thus far shown an enlightened regard to the principles of freedom, by the abolition of capital punishment, and the establishment of a free press, whilst at the same time they have resolved upon resisting Russian aggression to the utmost. The latter power has taken no further step in advance, but is biding its time for more active interference in that quarter. But Russia has wrung from the Sultan the right to the passage of its naval force through the Dardanelles—a concession which Turkey will probably ere long find bitter reason to repent.

From Northern Europe the accounts are anything but re-assuring. The protracted negotiations for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute have terminated in a temporary truce, which, at present, does not promise to result in a termination of hostilities. Whilst the King of Prussia is anxious to make such concessions as will put an end to the war, the Central Power of Germany is disposed to stand upon the national rights; and as General Wrangel, the commander-in-chief of the allied forces, will acknowledge only the authority of the Supreme Government, the three months' armistice has not yet been ratified.

The threatened civil war in Spain has degenerated into a series of petty conflicts, in which the Carlists have been utterly defeated. The leaders have, most of them, escaped—their victims have, as is usually the case, been captured or killed.

## THE STRAIGHT-WAISTCOAT FOR IRELAND.

"THEY that take the sword shall perish by the sword." Such is the general law of Providence, as laid down for our guidance by unerring wisdom—a law of much wider application than is commonly perceived. An appeal to force, no matter what, or how praiseworthy soever, its object, can expect to be met only by a response in kind. Where differences between the governed and their governors are pushed to a trial of strength between them, the first and most obvious care of each party will be to place the other at a disadvantage. He who chooses to invoke hostilities is a simpleton to expect that only such hostilities will be urged against him as he is competent to master. No sane Government will allow itself to be worsted by rebellion, if it have within reach the means of prevention—and to blame it for resorting to such means when necessary, is both childish and unjust. In a word, where men are mad enough to commit great political ends to the chances of a game at arms, they have deprived themselves of all right to complain that they are summarily dealt with. They cannot "eat their cake and have it"—cannot enjoy the protection of a constitution, and at the same time labour to subvert it. "Thou hast appealed to Cæsar—to Cæsar thou shalt go!"

Ireland—we adopt the term in a very limited sense, and only for convenience sake, meaning by it, not the entire population of the island, but the noisy section who speak and act in the name of the Irish people—Ireland is become a maniac to whom a straight-waistcoat is not so much justice as mercy. Her reason fails. She has got beyond the reach of self-control. Mark the sure symptoms of her phrensy! Her eyes are bloodshot—her





speech loud, menacing, and incoherent—her gestures frantic. The wildest delusions have become to her realities—she has ceased to distinguish between friend and foe. She rushes hither and thither as if without a purpose—strikes indiscriminately at everybody and everything she encounters—doats on the most deformed exhibitions of our moral nature—hugs to her bosom the deadliest weapons as things to be loved for their own sake—chatters of dabbling her fingers in gore as the luxury she most longs for—has an unnatural passion for atrocities, the fouler, apparently, the better—and watches with a cunning which, nevertheless, cannot keep its own secret, for opportunities of mischief. For the time being she has lost all moral sense—all consciousness of responsibility—and, where her one point of delusion is concerned, the power of appreciating the distinction between right and wrong. It is quite clear that, in this state, she cannot be suffered to go at large. To prevent her from perpetrating the fell deeds which she meditates, if, correctly speaking, she can be said to meditate at all, is the dictate of compassion—and, inasmuch as the Confederate party have grasped the sword, and are engaged in sharpening its edge, we deem the resolution of Government to wrest it from them, if possible, before harm is done, a wise one. The material, social, civil, and moral interests of Ireland, will be affected far less injuriously by a temporary suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, than by insurrection. Restraint is better than bloodshed.

But who, save the British aristocracy, Whig and Tory, would dream of a straight-waistcoat as a cure for madness? Who but they, having bound the raging victim, could content themselves with leaving her in her helplessness, and coolly betaking themselves to their ordinary avocations, or, more heartless still, to their autumn and winter sports? Can a nation be sunk into so pitiable a condition as that of Ireland, except as the natural result of oppression, and cruel neglect? This terrible phrenzy—has it no tangible causes—no possible remedy? Whence comes it? What feeds it? How grew it to such formidable proportions? What measures will alleviate it? Is it an accident which no human foresight could have prevented? Is it a condition which no human care or wisdom can ultimately subdue? Patriotic statesmen would instantly and seriously apply themselves to the solution of these problems—all the more speedily and earnestly, on account of the coercion to which they had been compelled to resort. This, however, our Government and legislature, obviously do not intend. Lord John, as a fair type of both, dallies, defers, hesitates, trifles, until the patient is seized with a fit of violence—and then, with alarm depicted on his countenance, and in tones of humble supplication, he cries, "Bind me this maniac—in mercy to herself and others, bind her, lest she imbrue her hands in blood! Perhaps I have neglected her—possibly, we are all too greatly to blame—but this is not the moment for instituting such inquiries. There is imminent danger which can only be averted by instant energy. Bind her at once—and consult afterwards." Well! Ireland is bound, to be neglected for full six months longer, during which period Parliament cannot be called upon to undertake any redress of her wrongs because the shooting season is at hand. The straight-waistcoat is all that Lord John demands for Ireland, until the long vacation is over. "Make the sufferer helpless," says the Whig Premier, "and then go your ways, gentlemen, till a more convenient season for consultation shall have arrived."

We cannot conceal our indignation at this conduct, or our utter and unspeakable contempt for the men who can be guilty of it. There is about it an appearance of such intense selfishness—such sheer incapacity for discerning national exigencies—such an entire absence of even an effort to find a remedy—such imbecility of purpose where the difficulties to be wrestled with spring out of the listlessness of a legislature, contrasted with such force of will where popular liberty only is required to be dealt with—such a slavish obedience to mere aristocratic whim, and official routine, persisted in with so provoking a *sans froid*—such limp, unheeding, slipshod, namby-pamby statesmanship, in the face of an occasion which calls for the administrative talent and energy of a Cromwell, to the full as loudly as for his soldierly vigour—that we begin to doubt the inherent malignity of a country that can look upon it in silence. Why, any manial, following in the wake of precedent, can order a straight-waistcoat—and perhaps there are but few, even of that order, who would not, when the command has been executed, immediately cast about for something in the shape of remedy. Lord John Russell governs Parliament because he knows the trick of it—but for governing a mighty empire in stirring times like the present, he and his cousin colleagues exhibit the most melancholy incompetency.

Recent intelligence is of a character to suggest a doubt whether the preventive blow struck at insurrection by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus

Act, will do more than precipitate a struggle which no coercive energy can now wholly stave off. Be this as it may, it is certainly high time for deliberating on Irish affairs in a very different spirit from that which prompts the inane, peddling, trouble-bating, policy of the Whigs. Events will summon to office, let us hope, men who are qualified for it, by more substantial merits than the single one of *talk*, when in opposition, of "large and comprehensive measures." The times demand Statesmen, not who are going to do, but who will actually and seriously set about, something effective—not who wait for opportunities but who make them. Tom Thumb magniloquence never yet saved a sinking State. Ireland needs something better than boastful words, or the "tricks of party" can give it. This, perhaps, will be clear enough to all, when the shock of insurrection has shaken the scales from the eyes of our political pretenders—and, it may occur to them to reflect, to their own shame, that it was not impossible, had they but had "a mind for the work" to hold in one hand the sword for restraint, and to labour with the other in constructing the permanent defence of a nation—JUST AND IMPARTIAL LAWS.

#### SUPPLEMENT TO A STANDING ARMY.

THE policy of the Whigs gradually unfolds itself—and so far as they have a purpose, they creep towards it with stealthy step. A considerable increase in the organized physical force of the country they are resolved to have. Now they put forth one pretext—anon, quite another. To-day, they will have what they want in this shape—tomorrow, in that. Great Britain was to have been invaded by France—and, as a matter of course, an increase of the standing army was insisted upon as absolutely necessary. The French revolution scattered that bugbear. Then, we were to have an augmentation of the militia force—for who could predict what might not happen in these troublous times? but that intention, also, was compelled to retire before the discontent excited by extravagant estimates and burdensome taxation. The Whigs, however, whenever they get upon the track of a perfectly gratuitous and objectless policy, will follow it through all its doublings. So now they have commenced arming the metropolitan police with cutlasses, and drilling them in the exercise of that weapon. The expense of this experiment will not come under the notice of the House of Commons; and the plan, if put up with by London, will no doubt be cautiously extended to the whole country.

What does all this mean? Whence this exclusive trust in the regimen of cold steel? What necessity is there for transforming our police force into a semi-military establishment? Are our people become anarchists? Is no reliance to be placed, in times of excitement, upon specials? Do Ministers wish to make of Great Britain, another Ireland? What are they afraid of? What is the terror which haunts them by night and by day? How comes it that the staff, hitherto competent for the protection of property and person, is now deemed insufficient without the addition of the cutlass? Or, is the more offensive weapon meant to guard something far more in danger of an assault than life and worldly substance? Is it to be employed as a supplemental *cheveaux-de-frise*, around aristocratic privileges and class monopolies? Putting side by side the late act best known by the clause on "open and advised speaking," and this insidious change in police administration, we are not without suspicion that the Whigs have a purpose, and that it is anything but a national one.

The police constitutes that arm of the Executive which necessarily comes into closest and most frequent contact with the people—not *en masse* but individually. From the nature of their duties, the members of this protective force, cannot be subjected to the same severe discipline and salutary restraint imposed upon the military. They are open to all varieties of temptation to abuse their powers—and, to a great extent, they can do so with impunity. To arm such a body of men with deadly weapons, and drill them into the most murderous use of them, is a flagrant violation of the *spirit* of our constitution. But it is the unflinching characteristic of the Whigs to desecrate by their deeds the idol to which they render the homage of their lips. It is well remarked of them by our spirited contemporary, the *Norfolk News*, that they are "at least admirably consistent in their inconsistency. There does not remain, we believe, a single measure, or a single principle of their former antagonists, which they have not adopted, and made worse. They have become more Toryified than the Tories themselves. With retrenchment on their lips, they have added more than ten million to the annual expenditure. Once the resolute adherents to Mr. Ward's annual motion against the Protestant Church in Ireland, they have tried to saddle the people with a second Irish Establishment, in order to save the present one. Having turned out the Peel ministry because its Irish policy was coercive, not remedial, they proceed to institute a policy still more coercive, and not at all more remedial

than that of their predecessors. Having exposed the injustice of the proportion in which the income-tax is levied, they persist in retaining that proportion, and have done what they could to increase its weight. But why continue the catalogue of their hypocrisies? They have at length surpassed all their former delinquencies by this last outrage on the constitutional privileges of Englishmen."

#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

##### POPULAR MOVEMENT FOR COLONIZATION.

(From the *Spectator*.)

THREE recent circumstances, of very different character, might alone suffice to prove the immense extension of interest and intelligence on the subject of colonization. On Monday, the *Times* gave, among its "leading articles," a simple account of a little annual tract published by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners: it is called the *Emigration Circular*, and merely sets forth some plain facts respecting the suitability of various colonies for emigration, with some statistics of such emigration as may have taken place up to the date of publication. Not all the influence and advertising power of the *Times* could have caused such a commotion as that paper of Monday did, if the public mind had not been prepared to receive a sudden impulse. The various places of publication were besieged by applicants for the *Circular*, and it was almost instantly "out of print." So greedy has the public become for information on this subject.

Another circumstance is alluded to by the well-known correspondent of the daily papers, "P.," who relates how a Mr. De Vere has voyaged to North America as a steerage passenger, solely to see for himself what are the real hardships of the voyage to the Irish emigrant. Mr. De Vere reports, that the boasted Passengers Act only tells effectively at the beginning and end of the voyage, being wholly inoperative at sea. The middle passage, therefore, remains a hell upon earth—made so, we believe, chiefly by the habits of the Irish emigrant. But the novel and striking fact in this account is the trouble taken by Mr. De Vere: a subject must possess deep and stirring interest when men are found to undergo sea voyages, privations, and risk to health, for the sole purpose of obtaining information.

The third circumstance is the removal of certain unemployed English artisans from France to Australia. This is a highly interesting and instructive case. A number of workmen at Calais, Lisle, and St. Quentin, thrown out of employment by the Revolution, foreseeing that their return home would merely be to augment the numbers that already overcrowd the workhouses, and having learned the demand for labour in the Australian colonies, sent to their own Government a memorial, praying for assistance in being removed to those colonies direct, expressing a preference for South Australia. A body had already been formed in London, of which Lord Ashley and Mr. Salomons were leading members, to aid the distressed workpeople. Nottingham town, to which many of the people belonged, also saw its own interest in procuring the people to be conveyed to the colonies rather than the overcrowded labour-market or workhouse of their native town; and contributed £600 towards the expense. With the joint aid of the officials, the charitable association, and the country town, the body of emigrants has accordingly been shipped for Sydney, Port Phillip, and Adelaide—the greater number to the South Australian port. Thus, a very troublesome question respecting the disposal of these workpeople has been satisfactorily settled, to the advantage of the place owning their settlement, and to their own incalculable benefit. But the manner in which that result was brought about, indicates a clearness of conception, in all classes, much beyond what we could have hoped to find a few years ago.

#### THE SUGAR QUESTION IN A NUTSHELL.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The island of Mauritius is the nutshell. It came into our possession in 1810, and was ceded to us in 1814, so that it has been a British possession for thirty-four years. It contains an area of 700 square miles, and is full 5,000 miles distant from any tolerably civilized country; Europe and India being its nearest markets, and Bengal the country on which it chiefly relies for food.

Its own population exceeds 100,000; and no fewer than 35,000 immigrants have been introduced from Bengal and Madras, equivalent, in reference to rural labour, to a population of 175,000; so that the whole population may be counted as 275,000, giving a density equal to about 400 to the square mile.

The French, during their administration, cultivated very little sugar in the Mauritius; and during the first fourteen years of our occupation of it, its produce was only reckoned as East Indian; a discriminating duty being levied upon it, in favour of that of "the plantations." In 1825, however, a year of ill omen for the island, it was put on a level with the West Indies, and consequently enjoyed protection, reckoning to 1846, for twenty years.

The results of this so-called protection are instructive. In 1825 it produced but 3,600 tons, and last year it produced 60,000,—far more than any British West India colony, except Jamaica; and within one-seventh part of all that fifteen years' possession of the same monopoly could squeeze for exportation from the half-million of square miles of



the valley of the Ganges, with its sixty millions of inhabitants!

The Protectionists may be said to have had their swing in the Mauritius. The soil, although not deep, is a fertile volcanic one, well suited to the growth of the cane; nor can the climate, which has regular periodical rains which last five months, be complained of: capital has been invested in the production of sugar, not liberally only, but prodigally; English machinery has been largely employed in the production of sugar, and the skill of the Mauritius planters is such that those of Bengal have engaged some of them at great salaries to instruct the natives of India, both in agricultural and manufacturing processes; labour has been abundant even to overflowing; and food has been imported from Madagascar or Bengal, so as to be cheaper than in any West Indian colony.

"With all these appliances, and all this semblance of prosperity, the planters of the Mauritius are at this moment, and have been for the last six months, in far greater distress than any of those of the British West Indies. They have been engulfed in a "slough of despond," by attempting a short cut to wealth.

**RAGGED SCHOOLS UNION.**—A public meeting, convened by the Ragged Schools Union, for the purpose of forming a juvenile refuge and school of industry for the East of London, was held on Monday, in the Council Chamber, Guildhall. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. His lordship concluded the observations which he made on the subject of the meeting by calling on Mr. Locke to read an address from the Ragged Schools Union. The committee therein stated that in four years the number of ragged schools in London and its suburbs had increased from twenty to more than sixty. In those schools about eighty paid teachers are now employed, and about 800 voluntary teachers. The average attendance of scholars for the past year was 5,800 on Sunday, 3,900 on week days, and 3,600 on week evenings. The committee had in the course of last year opened a school in Pye-street, Westminster, where the advantages of food and industrial instruction were included, and where about 100 boys and girls were there taught and fed every day, the annual expense of each child being about £6 10s. or £7. The committee proposed that the new institution should be formed in Rosemary-lane, Minories, where there was a suitable building which they could easily adapt to their use. They reckoned that the annual expenses for 250 or 300 children would be £2,000. They considered that the refuge could be very advantageously employed as a preparatory institution for emigrants to the colonies. Lord Ashley pointed out the evils that rendered its adoption desirable. No one could walk the streets of London without becoming aware of the frightful amount of crime and depravity which abounded there; but, in order fully to ascertain its extent, it was necessary that they should penetrate into the secret haunts of crime and destitution, in which ignorance and profligacy exhibited its worst features. The plan proposed was, to educate the children, both morally and industrially, in order that they might be afterwards able to become useful members of society, either at home or in the colonies. The Rev. Mr. Champneys stated that the expense of prosecuting criminals in the county of Middlesex in 1847 was £15,805, while the annual cost of the proposed refuge was estimated at only £2,000; so that eight refuges might be supported at an expense no greater than that which was now required for only one branch of criminal work. Subscriptions amounting to £216 were announced, and all the resolutions were adopted.

**PARLIAMENTARY GRANT TO ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.**—On Wednesday, a Parliamentary document was printed, containing the following resolution by the Committee of Council on Education, passed on the 18th of December last, defining conditions of aid to Roman Catholic Schools:—"That the Roman Catholic Poor-school Committee be the ordinary channel of such general inquiries as may be desirable, as to any school applying for aid as a Roman Catholic School. That Roman Catholic Schools, receiving aid from the Parliamentary grant, be open to inspection; but that the inspectors shall report respecting the secular instruction only. That the inspectors of such schools be not appointed without the previous concurrence of the Roman Catholic Poor-school Committee. That no gratuity, stipend, or augmentation of salary, be awarded to school-masters or assistant teachers who are in Holy Orders, but that their lordships reserve to themselves the power of making an exception in the case of training schools, and of model schools connected therewith."

**MURDER AT CHELTENHAM.**—The inquest on John Mulcock, the man found dead in a shallow brook at Cheltenham, shortly after the election, has not yet concluded; but the evidence at the last meeting seems to leave no doubt that the deceased was murdered. Two surgeons described the appearances presented on a *post mortem* examination. There were marks of bruises on both arms; there was earth under the finger-nails; under each ear were livid spots, and a quantity of blood in the brain. The witnesses were of opinion that death was not caused by drowning. One man said the grass on the banks of the brook appeared to be much trampled. The inquiry was adjourned, in the hope of obtaining further information; and it is said a reward is to be offered.

**ILLNESS OF MR. BAINES.**—We much regret to learn that Mr. Baines, sen., of Leeds, is suffering from an illness which is likely to prove fatal.

## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

### SUGAR-DUTIES.

On Wednesday, in the House of Commons, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK called attention to an error in the heading of one of the schedules of the sugar-duties resolutions. In the act of 1846, one category of duties was levied on the importation of "sugar or molasses, the growth and produce of any British possession in America, or of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter into which the importation of foreign sugar is prohibited." In the parallel resolution lately agreed to, the words "in America, or of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter," are omitted; so that the clause applies only to sugars, &c. imported from "British possessions into which the importation of foreign sugar is prohibited." Now there is no prohibition of any sort on importation of sugar into Jamaica; so that the scale of duties imposed by this resolution is not leviable on Jamaica sugars. The result is, that instead of 13s. per hundredweight, they must pay the 15s. 9d. levied on sugars imported from "any other British possessions." Lord George had looked into the whole law, and found no loophole. He supposed Ministers must cancel the resolutions they had passed, and start *de novo* to pass accurate ones. He complained also of the total omission of the schedule in the act of 1846, under which foreign refined sugars were subject to 63s. on importation. The English refiners thought that change in the law a stab in the back.

A conversation ensued; in which Mr. BERNAL, Mr. CARDWELL, and Mr. HUDSON took part; Sir CHARLES WOOD giving no answer to the questions put to him. At last Sir Charles admitted that an error had been made; and it was under consideration how the mistake should be rectified. He was not prepared with more definite replies on the spur of the moment.

On Thursday, Sir CHARLES WOOD expressed an opinion that the altered form of the resolution will produce no difficulty. The 13s. duty is levied according to the intention of the resolution. The importation of sugar into Jamaica is prohibited by Imperial law, though the colony has fixed a tariff for its importation: but a Colonial law cannot override an Imperial law.

In reply to Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, on Thursday, Sir CHARLES WOOD said that he proposed to introduce a bill for the purpose of enabling persons to refine sugar in bond for home consumption.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, on the motion for going into Committee on the Sugar-duties Bill, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK revived the question respecting the admission of West India sugar under the terms used in the resolution of the House and the bill. He admitted that sugar was excluded from the West Indies by the British Possessions Act of 1845; but maintained that the act of 1846 distinctly gave power to the colonies to remove any restriction. [Subsequently, Mr. BARKLY quoted returns to show that foreign sugar is imported into Barbadoes, Demerara, St. Lucia, and Jamaica.] Lord George further undertook to expose as many as twenty-three blunders in the arithmetical calculations which had been used to apportion the scale of duties in the schedules; and he minutely retraced the figures to show what they ought to have been. Sir CHARLES WOOD admitted some errors; but denied that there had been so many as twenty-three. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL argued, that the question respecting the admissibility of West India sugar under the terms of the bill was a question not of fact but of law; and that whether sugar had been imported into the West Indies, or not, such importation is illegal, as it is prohibited by the British Possessions Act.

The House having gone into committee, Mr. GOULBURN proposed to settle the question by inserting after the words "British possessions"—"in America, or of any other British possessions." Ministers declined to accept the suggestion: and the amendment was negatived by 73 to 28.

Sir CHARLES WOOD proposed to alter the scale of duties on refined sugar, so as to admit Dutch refined sugar, incidentally excluded by the act of 1846, and to reduce the duty on colonial refined sugar; endeavouring to apportion the duties so that the protection should be equivalent to that on the raw material; on Foreign double-refined sugar it would be 27s. 9d., on single-refined 24s. 8d.: on Colonial sugars the corresponding duties would be reduced from 19s. 6d. to 18s., and from 17s. 6d. to 16s. This proposition was adopted. The other clauses were gone through; Sir Charles Wood intimating that the House would again go into committee on the scales to correct the errors.

### PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS BILL.

On Wednesday, Sir DE LACY EVANS moved that the report on the Parliamentary Electors Bill be received.

Lord GALWAY opposed the motion. He read statistics to show that the compulsory payment of rates disfranchises very few persons: in Cambridge, only one person; in Exeter, none; in Liverpool, only 89 out of 39,266 voters; in the Tower Hamlets, 978 out of 40,921. He moved that the report be received that day six months.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL and Mr. PIGOTT supported the bill; Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. FREWEN supported the amendment.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 66 to 62.

On the motion of Mr. FREWEN, the time of commencement of the bill was altered from "the passing of the act" to "the 1st January, 1849." The

report was then agreed to, and the third reading of the bill was fixed for Friday.

### BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

On Thursday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the second reading of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, [the official substitute for Sir John Hanmer's Borough Elections Bill.]

Colonel SIBTHORP resisted the attempt to smuggle the bill through the House at the end of the session; and moved that it be read a second time that day six months. What had the present Government done since November? They had promised everything, but done nothing. He did not hesitate to say that a more incompetent, a more deceitful, or, as the honourable member for Youghal had said, a more "hollow and treacherous" Ministry, had never occupied those benches. But what had that House done? Since the month of November, seventy public bills had been introduced, of which ten were withdrawn; and forty-four bills had been introduced by private members, of which fifteen had been withdrawn—and many of these bills measures of great importance. This bill, if it were to be read a second time to-night, could not pass both Houses at an earlier period than three weeks. He objected to it, therefore, because of the late period of the session at which it was brought in; he objected also to its complicated machinery, and to its partiality.

The amendment was supported by Mr. HUDSON; but Mr. BANKES endeavoured to get his friend the Colonel to withdraw it, hoping to amend the bill in committee, and to obtain the issue of the writs hitherto withheld. On a division, the amendment was negatived, by 219 to 9; and the bill was read a second time—to be committed on Thursday next.

### ENCUMBERED ESTATES IN IRELAND.

On Thursday, Mr. NAPIER opposed the motion for the further consideration of the report on the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, and moved that it be re-committed. He desired to strike out all the clauses added by the Solicitor-General since the bill came from the Lords, on these grounds,—that they made no adequate provisions to protect persons interested under settlements, that the period of limitation was reduced to five years, and that the added clauses are inconsistent with the rest of the bill. Mr. Napier went into a minute criticism of each clause to maintain these positions; and to establish that any one person having a judgment for only £20 could, without notice to any other person having claims under settlement, sell the land out and out, without a chance that the rights of parties would be protected by the Court of Chancery; or, on the other hand, if the Court of Chancery be set in motion, then the whole litigation contemplated by the first set of clauses must be gone through as if the second set had not been added to render it unnecessary.

Sir JOHN ROMILLY went into an elaborate defence of the bill, clause by clause. He maintained, in the first place, that the peculiar position of property in Ireland justified the resort to provisions which, at first sight, might seem surprising; but, on the other hand, there was not a provision in the present bill that was not justified by precedent in this country, as well as the soundest policy. In this country the practical result under every well-drawn settlement is, that the tenant for life can sell an encumbered estate: this bill gives that power in Ireland, but under the guard that the tenant may not make encumbrances to bring about a sale—for he may not sell on account of his own encumbrances—and that the title is not to be indefeasible till after five years. This term of limitation finds a precedent in the Land Clauses Consolidation Act. He proposed to add a provision, that every person interested in remainder under settlement shall have *personal* notice of sale. He also proposed to provide that the Lord-Lieutenant should have power to appoint surveyors to estimate estates sold under the bill, and see that proper prices are paid. Sir John ended by observing, that the creation of a middle class in Ireland could not be effected till land in portions of 100 acres each was made easily purchasable. He would not be indisposed to extend a similar bill to England.

Mr. SADLER supported the amendment; though he admitted the addition regarding notice to remainder-men to be important. He thought that a more simple means of foreclosure would answer all the ends desirable. He raised the objection that the measure would have the effect of dispossessing a vast number of persons having small holdings under the present system.

Colonel DUNNE repeated the objection, that the Irish law-officers and judges were either not consulted on or were not favourable to the measure.

Mr. HENLEY thought the bill struck at the root of all property, and urged that there was no use in trying to get rid of claims without investigating them: the machinery of the bill must be unjust or nugatory. The best way to improve Ireland would be to give increased security for life and property.

Mr. STUART entered on a detailed legal criticism of the clauses. He objected that the present system of middlemen leases would be preserved by this bill. He enlarged on the objection that the bill must be unjust, or must fail of its object. Any bill framed to enable one man to sell another man's interest must necessarily give rise to litigation. He had no objection to a bill giving facilities like those of the Land Clauses Consolidation Act, or to give what is commonly called a railway title; but such a title as this bill would give, not even an Irishman would be found rash enough to take. However, if Irish members are content with the bill, the most appropriate punishment is to let them have it.

Mr. MONSIELL strongly supported the bill. It would be absurd to stick at technicalities in the present wretched condition of the tenants of encumbered



estates. He had the opinion of a Dublin solicitor much conversant with sales of property, that the facility of sale would not be increased by the bill as it came from the Lords; and that unless the clauses now added were so added the present evils will be undiminished.

The bill was also supported by Mr. PAGE WOOD; by Mr. FAGAN, who considered it fraught with advantage to Ireland; and Mr. CHARLES VILLIERS: opposed by Mr. NEWDEGATE and Major BLACKALL.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 197 to 52.

Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON moved the addition of a clause intended to facilitate the apportionment of releases on properties only partly sold. This was agreed to by Sir JOHN ROMILLY and the House.

It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, on Monday, almost without discussion.

Mr. MONSELL, in the absence of Mr. Bouverie, moved, that there be added to the bill, as a rider, a clause diminishing the amount of the stamp duties on all assurances under it.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not agree to such a remission of the stamp duties.

Mr. B. OSBORNE supported the clause, and expressed a hope that Mr. Monsell would take a division upon it.

The Earl of LINCOLN recommended Mr. Monsell not to divide on this clause, as a division might prejudice the future revision of the Stamp Duties, affecting the sale of land in Ireland.

After some discussion, in which Mr. HUME, Mr. GOULBURN, Mr. EWART, Mr. HENLEY, and Sir A. BROOKS took part, the House divided, when the clause was negatived by a majority of 114 over 55 voices.

The bill was then passed amid considerable cheering.

#### REPRESSION OF REBELLION IN IRELAND—SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

On Friday night, in both Houses of Parliament, ministers announced the adoption of a decided course against the avowed rebellion in Ireland.

Soon after the House of Commons met in the afternoon, Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose and spoke as follows:—

I rise, Sir, to give notice that I propose at the sitting of the House at twelve o'clock to-morrow, to ask leave to bring in a bill to empower the Lord-Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, to apprehend and detain, until the 1st day of March, 1849, such persons as he shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person or Government [loud cheering].

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE announced that this notice had been given; and invited Lord Glengall to proceed with a motion of which he had given notice, as an opportunity for a further statement.

The Earl of GLENGALL moved for copies of such reports as had been received by her Majesty's Government from the Stipendiary Magistrates, Constabulary officers, and Police, respecting the formation of clubs in Ireland. He glanced at the recent history of Ireland—the schism in the Repeal party; the growth of the clubs; the atrocious counsel given to the people not only to prepare pikes and blunderbusses, but to destroy the soldiery with vitriol and burning turpentine; the military array; the treasonable communications with France and America; and the evident intention to effect, not only a political but a social revolution, by exterminating "the English garrison"—that is, the 8,000 Protestant landlords of Ireland. He complained that neither the Crime and Outrage Act nor the Seditious Speaking Act has proved sufficiently powerful: nothing short of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act would do; for anarchy is in the ascendant, and insurrection must follow.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE admitted that the facts recited by Lord Glengall were notorious; but opposed the motion, as unnecessary: extracts from the papers in question—for no more than extracts could be given with propriety—would only weaken the case as it appears on the face of the known facts. Lord Lansdowne proceeded further to explain the views of Government. It is unnecessary to gauge the actual extent of the clubs; but they must be stopped at once by the strong arm of the law:—

These clubs have reached to a pitch in Ireland which I affirm to be, on the authority of the Lord-Lieutenant, and not on his authority alone, but on the concurrent authority of all observers, subversive of the public peace, and nothing but a prelude to civil war. There is not a doubt about it, because their proceedings are open to the world. What is secret among them I do not pretend to discover; but what is open and palpable is enough for me. When I look at the numbers, the language, and the objects proposed by those clubs, and the amount of military array by which it is sought to attain those objects, I say you have all the elements of proof before you, and that there is nothing wanting in the framework of rebellion but the actual declaration of war. I see that in carrying out the military array they have been directed by a person who not long ago went to Paris for the avowed purpose of connecting himself with the clubs in that metropolis, and who, after meeting with something like rejection from the then Government of France, went forth knocking from door to door, seeking where he could find the greatest hostility to the Government of his own country. When that person, returning from this expedition, was placed at the head of these institutions in Ireland, I knew what the issue of these proceedings must be.

Lord Clarendon, however, had employed the powers already at his command more effectually than Lord Glengall seemed to allow. By the help of the Crime and Outrage Bill the peace of the city of Limerick has been comparatively restored. An existing act against illegal training has been useful: it expires at the end of this session, but will be renewed. Other powers, including those conferred by the common law, have been carried into effect; and the law has been supported by the juries—

I nevertheless agree that the clubs are capable of being used, as I firmly believe they are intended chiefly to be used, for the purpose of intimidation [hear]. They have acquired that character, and are enabled to exercise it with effect upon every class of the community, rich and poor, Catholic and Protestant; openly avowing, as they have done within the last week, that those who did not yield to their arbitrary authority, and appear armed at their call, are to be considered as enemies; and in the name of liberty they are endeavouring as clubs to establish a most cruel authority, subversive of all liberty, destructive of all conscience, and leading, as these associations have always led, to murder and bloodshed, and finally to anarchy and perfect despotism. Is this, or is it not, a state of things which ought to be met by all the vigour of the Government, supported, as I trust it will be, by all the authority of Parliament?

We are arrived at that state of things in which loss of time is loss of power [cheers]. Use that power while you have it [renewed cheers]—and the effect of your using it will be, not to destroy or impair liberty, but to save and preserve life. It was upon these considerations that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in the responsible situation which he fills, has told her Majesty's Government here that the time has arrived when it has become necessary to arm him with power to detain all persons justly suspected of treasonable intentions. I will not say that no other efforts will be made; but I believe that this is the measure which is called for, because it goes at once to strike at the leaders having those objects: for, considering the state of the Irish people—their poverty, their sufferings, their national tendency to excess, and their ignorance—he felt that much might be said in extenuation of their conduct. Against the leaders, who mislead the people with knowing falsehood, the punishment cannot be too severe. And he knew that Lord Clarendon would exercise the powers entrusted to him with safety and forbearance.

Before I sit down I will state, not only upon the authority of my noble friend, but upon the authority of others also, though more especially upon my noble friend's, that in this formidable movement, although there is reason, doubtless, to apprehend that many individuals of the Roman Catholic clergy have been engaged, yet nevertheless the conduct of the great portion of that body has been most meritorious. And I again state, upon the authority of my noble friend, who has from day to day examined the progress of this disorder, that although, whilst such disorder is preying upon society, they have been without the means of exerting the same vital energy in opposition to its progress, yet some of the Roman Catholic clergy have been most effectual in preventing the propagation of these clubs; and instances could be quoted, amidst this progress of sedition and planting of disorder, of the greatest benefit having attended their exhortations to peace and their endeavours to defend their unfortunate flocks from the contagion they had received. It is but justice to them to make this statement. In that great conflict which I fear is coming, though I trust it will be short, I believe that the Government of Ireland will have the aid of one portion at least of that highly respectable and religious body. As to the measure to which the noble Earl alluded, notice of its introduction has already been given to the other House of Parliament; and when it comes here I trust that your lordships will give to it the most attentive consideration.

Lord BROUGHAM cordially approved of the Ministerial course now taken; adducing in support of it the authority of Mr. O'Connell. A declaration by him, then leader of the Irish people, had been furnished to Lord Brougham in writing, by a highly respectable individual; whose communication Lord Brougham now read—

The writer, whose name I will give to my noble friend opposite, said—"Three weeks before Sir Robert Peel's Coercion Bill was introduced, in 1846, the late Mr. O'Connell deliberately stated to me and Dr. —, and Mr. —, now M.P. for an important place, and lately and at that time in a situation under Government,—"I will also give their names to my honourable friend,—"that in his opinion the true remedy, which would be a safe and constitutional cure in the then state of certain districts in Ireland, as Limerick, Tipperary, and so forth, was the power commonly called," though not very accurately, I beg leave to say, "the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act,—as it would cure and not irritate"—the very words I used, in ignorance of having this authority; "and he said, that if Sir Robert Peel made out a case to entitle his Government to possess such a power, he would support his application to Parliament for it, provided"—now, I thought that what followed would take away the whole value of the opinion as to the Habeas Corpus suspension—"provided Sir Robert Peel would give"—I expected to find what he termed "justice to Ireland," and there was no saying what that might be, and the pledge in favour of coercion might soon be forgotten; but it was, "provided Sir Robert Peel would at the same time introduce to the House those measures of relief and justice"—not in general terms, according to Mr. O'Connell's own notion of justice, but "which he (Sir R. Peel) had so often promised to bring forward." . . . He then said, "With Mr. O'Connell's permission, I stated on the following day the substance of that conversation to Mr. So-and-so, M.P.; and I got leave also to show it to Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell."

Lord STANLEY rejoiced too much at the present determination of ministers to criticize their past conduct: he only hoped that the measure would be strong enough, and not hampered or hindered by needless details; promising that, without regard to party consideration, ministers should receive the cordial support of every member of that House.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that Ministers would make everything give way to the progress of the measure; which should be pressed forward as speedily as the forms of the House would permit.

In the event of any unfortunate delay taking place with respect to the passing of the bill,—if, in the present feverish state of the people of Ireland they should be tempted to break out into actual rebellion,—there exists an act of the Irish Parliament, passed long before the Union, under which the Lord-Lieutenant could immediately seize and detain every person whom he might suspect of being an accessory to that rebellious proceeding. I will go further, and state that the Lord-Lieutenant is prepared to take that course the moment an outbreak arises [loud cheers].

Lord BROUGHAM was aware of the Irish act referred to. In order to bring it into operation, it was not necessary that there should be a general outbreak; any insurrectionary movement was sufficient for the purpose. He had no doubt that the Lord-Lieutenant would do his duty vigorously and fearlessly.

Lord GLENGALL withdrew his motion; and the House adjourned about eight o'clock.

On Saturday the House of Commons met at twelve o'clock.

Lord J. RUSSELL assured the House of the deep concern which he felt in having to propose to it the suspension for a limited time of the constitutional liberties of Ireland. In proposing it, he undertook to prove three things—first, that the present state of Ireland was fraught with evil, and that we were upon the eve of a formidable outbreak, if it were not suppressed in time; secondly, that there were means provided by the leaders of the contemplated insurrection to produce great injury and danger, unless some measure were adopted to counteract them; and, thirdly, that the measure which he was about to propose was that particular remedy which appeared to be the best to be adopted in the present calamitous condition of Ireland. He then traced the history of the agitation for the repeal of the union from its commencement under Mr. O'Connell, who declared that no political change was worth the shedding of one single drop of blood, down to the present period, when a new faction had started into existence, who held at first covertly and ambiguously, but at last openly and explicitly, that their object was the total separation of Ireland from the dominions of the United Kingdom. The means which they proposed for effecting that object were distinguished by the appellation of physical force, which evidently meant rebellion against the Crown of this kingdom. Whilst England and Scotland had been contributing their private and public funds to the mitigation of the famine which had recently ravaged Ireland, all that the confederates and their leaders had contributed was seditious harangues, inflammatory appeals to the passions, and misrepresentations of the contributions and motives of the British people. Ireland was slowly recovering from that great calamity, when the events of February last occurred in Paris, giving encouragement to all who believed that the force and authority of this empire might be overthrown by open insurrection. A deputation, comprising among its members Mr. S. O'Brien, was sent from Ireland to Paris for the purpose of asking assistance from France to the contemplated Irish insurrection. Although that attempt failed, the project went on, and there was little or no disguise any further attempted as to the intentions of the Irish Confederation. His lordship then adverted to the seditious articles published in the *United Irishman*, for which Mr. Mitchel was now suffering transportation, and to the more recent articles in the *Irish Felon*, to show that this Confederation intended, first, to abolish the Imperial Government of these islands; next, to take away from the Queen all authority over Ireland; and lastly, to abolish at once all the existing rights of property. To accomplish these objects it was proposed that the people should arm themselves, and should thus be ready to encounter any force which the Government might have at its disposal. It was felt, however, in Ireland, and by none more than the Roman Catholic clergy, that if the Confederation should succeed in its objects, there would be an end to all respect for religion, and that the rule of brute force would be established. In order to neutralize the alarm thus felt by the clergy, the leaders of the intended Irish republic, after disclaiming all intentions of pillage and massacre, and of overthrowing religion, issued a resolution in which they frankly avowed that their object was not merely to repeal the legislative union, but to overthrow the power and authority of this country altogether and the sway of that Government which they were bound and had sworn to obey. He then came to his second proposition, which was that there were formidable means preparing for a rebellion against the constitutional authorities of the country. All the accounts which he had recently received from Ireland combined to this conclusion, that the organization proposed by this Confederation was of a formidable character, was rapidly extending, and that in parts of the country the clubs and associations established by it were already ripe for insurrection. It was, however, chiefly within the last month that their proceedings had become more formidable and dangerous. He then read extracts from the despatches of Lord Clarendon, stating that though the clubs might not contemplate an outbreak immediately, Government must determine before Parliament was up whether it would seek for fresh powers or would permit the organization for an immediate civil war to proceed unmolested. The accounts received through the constabulary reports corresponded with the views of Lord Clarendon. He then referred to the establishment of numerous clubs during the last two months at Carrick-on-Suir,



Meath, Cork, Waterford, and other places, and showed that the titles of several of them had been taken from parties who had rendered themselves conspicuous in the rebellion of 1798, with the express intention of encouraging the members to imitate their traitorous example. He particularly referred to the military organization of the clubs of Cork which had been reviewed by Mr. S. O'Brien, to the salutation which had there been addressed to that aspiring traitor as King of Munster, and to his mock modesty in refusing the appellation by saying, "Not yet, not yet." He also adverted to the language used by Meagher on his arrest at Waterford, and on his return some time afterwards from Slievenamon, where he was met by some 10,000 or 15,000 people, who avowed that, as all property had originally belonged to the people, a division of it now would only be a resumption of their own by the people. He then alluded to the recent events at Carrick-upon-Suir, where the peasantry had assembled armed with muskets and scythes, and other formidable weapons, for the rescue of some persons arrested for bailable offences. On that occasion neither the will nor the intention to rebel was wanting; all that was wanting was the occasion. He then read a letter, which he had received that morning from Lord Clarendon, declaring that the change which had come over the people within the last ten days was most alarming, and was greater than any which had ever been seen before in Ireland. No doubt any attempt at insurrection would be put down, but it could not be done without much bloodshed and the sacrifice of many lives. He therefore felt it to be his duty to come down to Parliament and propose a measure to meet this state of things. The Lord-Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had both pointed out the dangerous character of the Confederate clubs. It might yet be necessary to introduce a measure to prevent the organization of these clubs. Constituted as these clubs were, no doubt could exist as to their illegality, but the means of procuring evidence against them was not such as enabled the Government to put them down with facility. Such being the case, he knew of no remedy so direct in its object and so immediate in its purpose, as that of securing the persons of those who were at the head of this projected insurrection, by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act [loud cheers]. There was at this moment a necessity for a bill to enable the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to secure the persons of those whom he suspected of meditating high treason. He, therefore, asked the House of Commons to consent to the introduction of such a bill. He might have been justified in asking for such a bill at an earlier period; but he had waited until in his mind, and in that of his colleagues, the necessity for it was so clear, so notorious, and so convincing as not to be denied by either House of Parliament. He trusted that no time would be lost in passing this bill into law. Protracted debates on such a subject could do no good, and might do incalculable harm. No man could say what might be the consequence of withholding even for a short time the powers which the Government now sought to obtain; and he asked those who were of opinion that the bill should pass not to render themselves responsible for the delay of a measure which might prove the saving of life in Ireland. He stood before the House responsible for proposing this measure; he assumed that responsibility, and confidently asked the House to assume its responsibility also, that was, to be mindful of the blessings which it yet enjoyed and might secure, and also of the results which must flow from any other course than that which the Government invited it to follow. [The noble lord sat down amidst loud and general cheering.]

Mr. F. O'CONNOR observed, that the object of this measure was to seize upon Smith O'Brien and Meagher because they shared in his feelings and hopes that Ireland would one day rid herself of the dominion of England. He was proceeding to avow himself an advocate for the separation of the two countries, when

Lord J. RUSSELL took up from the table the board to which the oath of allegiance is attached, and pointed it out very significantly to Mr. F. O'CONNOR amidst the tumultuous approbation of the House.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR paused for a short time in his career of sedition, but afterwards proceeded to contend that the best mode of keeping his oath of allegiance was by pointing out the way in which her Majesty was most likely to retain her British dominions. He was determined to give every opposition in his power to this bill, and he trusted that every Irish member would do so too. The effect of it would be an immediate revolution in the land.

Sir R. PEARL gave his most decided and cordial support to the measure proposed by her Majesty's Government. He believed that there existed in Ireland at present a wicked conspiracy to deprive the Queen of her rightful dominions in that country, and, that being his belief, he took his part at once with the Crown of the United Kingdom against the conspirators, who were endeavouring to wrest that power from the Sovereign by unlawful means. It was possible that a case might have been made out at an earlier period for a bill like the present; but he agreed with Lord John Russell that when a proposal of this nature was made, there ought to be a strong opinion in the mind of the House and the country that a necessity had arisen to justify extreme measures. The question now at issue was really not whether there should be a repeal of the Union, but whether there should be a total separation of the two countries. He believed that, if the House refused to act now, there would be a desolating warfare during the recess in Ireland. He believed that the Crown would ultimately be successful in it; but if it were not, of this he was sure, that there would

be substituted for the present Government the most cruel, the most base, and the most sanguinary, despotism that had ever disgraced any country. In conclusion, he castigated Mr. F. O'CONNOR very severely for the latitude of meaning which he had given to the oath of allegiance, and passed a brilliant eulogium on the advantages of a limited monarchy, which was endeared to the people of this country by affection to the person of the Sovereign, and a rational conviction of the benefits which they had derived from it.

Mr. B. OSBORNE believed that the object of the men against whom this bill was directed was not repeal, but murder and pillage. It was, therefore, a measure of mercy to lock up those men who wished to accomplish such an object, and to deluge Ireland with blood. He could not, however, vote for the continuance of this bill to the 1st of March, 1849, because he thought that the House ought not to be prorogued, but should sit from month to month in deliberation upon the remedial measures necessary for Ireland. He thought that there might be some modification of the Act of Union; but still he would not, when the house was on fire, do anything to impede the operation of the engines upon it. The state of things in Ireland was most alarming. He had received that morning information from Ireland that numbers of houses in Tipperary had been stripped of their lead in order to make bullets. Under such circumstances he should not oppose the introduction of the bill.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD conceived the force at the disposal of the Executive to be quite sufficient to put down any insurrection, and therefore considered the present bill to be unnecessary. Without remedial, coercive measures would be ineffectual. He therefore proposed the following resolution as an amendment on the motion of Lord J. Russell:—

That the present distracted state of Ireland arose from misgovernment and the want of remedial measures, without which no coercive measure could have effect.

Mr. FAGAN seconded the amendment, and contended that Lord J. Russell had not made out any case, even upon his own showing, for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The evils of Ireland were of a social character, and required a social remedy. You could not long preserve that country to the empire, either by a system of packed juries, or by your military force.

Mr. DISRAELI declared his intention of giving the measure of Government his unvarying and unequivocal support. If he could bring himself to think that this pending insurrection arose from the social and political grievances of Ireland, and that this bill would be an obstacle to the remedy of those grievances, he should be inclined to view it with distrust. Its character was flagrant; it was avowedly an invasion of the constitution. The only excuse for it was its necessity, and its necessity had been proved by the circumstances to which Lord J. Russell had alluded in his speech.

Mr. CALLAGHAN opposed the bill, as likely to prove a failure; Sir D. NORREYS and Mr. DRUMMOND gave it their cordial support.

Mr. HUME observed, that the long attention which he had paid to the condition of Ireland had placed him on this occasion in a position of some difficulty. It was necessary to put down the excitement now prevailing in that country, in order to preserve peace and prevent a civil war. He was therefore obliged, though reluctantly, to give his consent to the measure of Government. He must, nevertheless, warn the House, that it never could remove the discontent of the population of Ireland unless it removed the cause of it. In his opinion that would not be a task of much difficulty, for the discontent of Ireland arose from the English Government withholding from it its civil rights. Irishmen were not on equal terms with Englishmen and Scotchmen. Whenever they were placed on that level discontent would vanish, and peace and confidence would return. He recommended the House to modify the Irish Church, to extend the franchise, to improve the grand jury laws, to amend the municipal institutions, and not separate without proposing and carrying the other remedial measures which had been introduced that session for the amelioration of society in Ireland. He advised his friends not to oppose this bill, but to show that they were anxious for the maintenance of peace and order in Ireland by supporting it.

Mr. GROGAN, as representative of the loyal citizens of Dublin, thanked the Government for this bill, which would put an end to that agitation which had reduced so many of the opulent and industrious tradesmen of Dublin to bankruptcy and ruin.

Mr. REYNOLDS differed *totò celo* from his hon. colleague. He prophesied that this bill would pass, and would be a failure. Still, in expressing that belief, he must declare himself favourable, not to its introduction, but to its extinction. He should vote against it in all its stages, and hoped that those stages would be long and tedious. The bill would make Repealers, and would extend all the evils which it professed to cure.

Mr. MUNTZ asked Mr. S. Crawford to withdraw his amendment. He lamented over the necessity in which he felt himself placed to give support to her Majesty's Government, but he felt that under existing circumstances he could not help himself. He warned her Majesty's Government, that if they did not forthwith redress the grievances of Ireland he never would support them in another Coercion Bill for that country.

Sir H. BARRON added his testimony to the absolute necessity of adopting this measure with unanimity. He had that morning received letters from Ireland of the most alarming nature. People of all descriptions were lamenting that the Government had not adopted these measures sooner. Some of

the leaders of the intended rebellion who had some property were most anxious for the passing of this bill, and would rejoice when they heard the sound of the prison doors closing behind them; for they knew that they and their property would be sacrificed in a rising which must lead to their ruin. No one was more convinced of the hopelessness of the rebellion than some of the leaders of it, and to his knowledge some of them had expressed themselves to that effect.

Colonel DUNNE concurred in the amendment of Mr. S. CRAWFORD, but nevertheless declared his intention of supporting the bill.

Mr. SCULLY considered that this bill might be fatal. He denied the disaffection and disloyalty which had been attributed to Tipperary. If the Government did intend to introduce remedial measures for Ireland, this bill would never introduce into that country permanent peace.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For Mr. S. Crawford's amendment . . . . . 8  
Against it . . . . . 271

Majority against it . . . . . 263

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL then brought in the bill, which was read a first time. The noble lord expressed a hope that the House would allow the bill to go through all its stages, and pass it immediately.

Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN said:—

Sir, I wish to explain in one word the vote which I have just given [hear, hear]. I can assure you, when I heard the announcement of the noble lord yesterday that it was his intention to bring in this Bill, my first impression was not to vote upon it. It occurred to me, that the vote of a single individual would be but of small importance; and, considering the possibility of my near relative (his brother) being one of the first to be affected by the measure, the impression of my mind was, that it would be more decorous not to vote. But, considering that if I abstained from voting, my conduct might be mistaken in Ireland—[hear, hear]—and being strongly impressed with the necessity of these proceedings being put an end to for the sake of the poor persons who are sure to be involved in great sufferings by their continuance, I thought it more becoming to give a decided vote in favour of the measure [cheers].

After some short discussion the standing orders were suspended, and the bill was read a second time.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in committee on the bill, stated that the only alteration from the bill of 1822 was the omission of the clause with respect to the members of Parliament.

The House went into committee on the bill.

Mr. OSBORNE moved that the bill should only extend to the 1st of September, 1848, and not to the 1st of March, 1849. He should do so for this reason, that they had lamentable experience that the House would not pass other measures absolutely necessary for the well-being of Ireland. With respect to the object of the hon. member for Middlesex (Mr. Osborne), whose mind seemed imbued with the necessity of considering some remedial measures before the house separated for the session, he begged to remind him that a great part of the supplies had yet to be voted; and that if the House of Commons considered that there should be one remedial measure before voting the supplies, they would have ample opportunity of acting upon their views.

Mr. HUME said, that as his hon. friend (Mr. Osborne), would have an opportunity of making any objection he chose on the estimates being proposed he hoped he would leave the responsibility of the measure with Her Majesty's Ministers, and not divide the house.

Mr. CRAWFORD observed that having thought it necessary to record his opinion of the measure by dividing the house, and the house having rejected his resolution by a large majority of English, Scotch, and Irish members, he did not feel it to be consistent with his duty to divide the house again. He should therefore abstain from voting.

Mr. OSBORNE said that, seeing the unanimity of the Irish members, which was really wonderful (a laugh), and finding he would have no support, he would not press his amendment.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

The motion, after some discussion, was withdrawn, and the bill passed through committee, and was read a third time and passed.

The House was adjourned shortly before 7 o'clock.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bill having been brought up from the Commons and read a first time, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in a speech descriptive of the events which had transpired in Ireland since certain districts had been proclaimed, which called for the adoption of more stringent measures, moved the suspension of the standing orders with the view of passing the bill through its remaining stages.

Lord BROUGHAM gave his most hearty support to the measure, but protested against the doctrine that it was wanted to save them from losing Ireland. It was a fallacy to suppose that the British empire in Ireland was in jeopardy; the measure was only required in order to prevent a severance of Ireland from England, any attempt to effect which object, although there might be blood shed, would most signally fail.

The Earl of WICKLOW complained that Mr. Duffy had been allowed to publish seditious and treasonable addresses from the prison in which he was confined, to which the Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied, that although the letters referred to were dated from the prison, there was good reason for believing that they were not written there. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH gave his cordial assent to the measure. The Earl of GLENGALL warned the Catholic clergy



to be careful in advising the people to rebellion, as some of the young priests were doing, as every revolution in Europe had been destructive of the interests of the Roman Catholic clergy.

The bill was then read a second time, passed through committee, and read a third time and passed.

#### CRIMINAL JURIES IN IRELAND.

In the House of Commons, on Friday night, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. KNOX moved as an amendment, for a select committee to inquire into the striking of criminal juries in Ireland, especially at the trials of Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, and Mr. Mitchel. This motion he supported in a long, discursive, and vehement speech; reviving the old allegations as to the illegal and unfair composition of the juries—to the exclusion of Roman Catholics; attacking Mr. Redington, and other official persons, who had formerly objected to such practices; attacking Lord John Russell for being absent at that moment, and for having neglected to bring in those "large and comprehensive measures" which he had recommended when in opposition. In retort, Sir GEORGE GAY quoted speeches and writings by Mr. Keogh which convicted him of political inconsistency; Sir George imputing Mr. Keogh's present asperity to the fact, that his merits are not sufficiently recognised by Government. The debate, in short, degenerated into a personal squabble. Mr. KNOX accused Sir William Somerville of having influenced the petition against his return, to promote that of a Repealer. Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE repelled the accusation in general terms; but when it was repeatedly pressed by Mr. ANSTAY and Mr. BANKS, he admitted that he had given a check: he denied, however, that he had done so in his public capacity, or that he had sought to promote the return of a Repeal candidate as a Repealer! In the midst of the turmoil, Mr. ANSTAY moved that the House do adjourn. This was negatived, by 165 to 22; but ultimately the debate was adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, on the motion that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. FAGAN resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Keogh's amendment for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the circumstances antecedent to the empanelling of the jury which tried and convicted the insurgent Mitchel, and advocated in warm but gentlemanly language the same views which Mr. Keogh had propounded in a violent and intemperate speech.

Mr. H. GRATTAN followed on the same side. Lord J. RUSSELL took a brief review of the circumstances of Mitchel's trial, with the object of refuting the one-sided case got up by Mr. Keogh.

The amendment of Mr. Keogh was then negatived without a division.

#### THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

On Monday night the House of Commons went into committee of supply on the Army Estimates.

A vote of £1,336,880 was then asked for to defray the expenses of her Majesty's land forces in Great Britain and Ireland, being part of a sum of £3,836,880, £2,500,000 of which had been already voted.

A considerable discussion took place on the system of favouritism said to be pursued by the Horse Guards in the promotion and rewards of officers, and on the clothing of the Army.

In answer to Mr. Charteris, Mr. F. MAULE said that non-commissioned officers and their wives were not placed in the same rooms with private soldiers. With respect to married soldiers, an arrangement was in progress by which they would be enabled to provide themselves lodgings out of the barracks.

Mr. OSBORNE complained of the use of shell-jackets on march, and criticised other points of regimental costume. Nothing could be worse conducted than the whole of the clothing department. The dress of the officers of the line seemed adapted for no other purpose than to render them as frightful as possible. He had reason to believe that these alterations generally emanated from some clothier, who possessed the ear of some general officer. He had no doubt, so uncomfortable were the shell-jackets, that before six months were over there would be another general order on the subject.

Colonel DUNN complained of the rank given to the captains of the guards as lieutenant-colonels; they furnished about one-half of the whole number. An officer of the line could rarely attain the rank of lieutenant-colonel under twenty or thirty years, and after serving in every part of the world, which the officers of the guards were not required to do. The system that was pursued in giving more speedy promotion to the guards than to the officers of the line was most unjust.

Mr. HUMS, before the vote was passed, wished to congratulate the House on the state of discipline which existed in the army, notwithstanding the disuse of corporal punishment [hear]. That was extremely satisfactory to those who advocated its abolition [hear, hear]. With respect to the amount of the vote, he considered there was great room for reduction. They were not now likely to be invaded, so that he thought the number of men could be reduced. In the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, the average number of men in the army was 86,500. It was now 113,000. In addition to this number there were 15,000 invalids enrolled. There were yeomanry and militia and a police force of 23,000. In London there were 5,338 policemen; in the boroughs of England there were 4,400; in the counties 2,609; and in Ireland there were 10,639. He was greatly surprised at the increase in the police force. The number of men in the navy was now 43,000 instead of 37,000; in the ordnance, 13,000 instead of 8,900.

Without including the artillery, he believed there were now no less than 236,000 armed men in the country. That was enough to exhaust any country. He should move that the vote be reduced by £445,000, though he did not mean to divide the House upon it.

Mr. F. MAULE said that the army was not more than they ought to have, and he only trusted in Providence it might be found sufficient [hear, hear].

Mr. OSBORNE said that he had brought a plan before the House by which £2,000,000 of money might be saved without reducing the army by a single man, but it had been disregarded.

Mr. Hume's amendment was then negatived without a division, and the vote agreed to.

On £168,237, for the expenses of the general staff officers and the garrison officers of the Tower of London, being moved,

Mr. HUMS thought that great reduction might be effected in this item.

Mr. OSBORNE objected to having two general officers, one commanding the army and the other the ordnance. One person was sufficient to perform the duties of Commander of the Forces and Master-General of the Ordnance. Then there was £900 a year for the Duke of Wellington as Governor of the Tower. He would knock off £1,000 a year from the Governor of the Tower. Then there was the Tower Major. No person could say who he was. Then there was the chaplain, the physician—although there were the army surgeons—and the apothecary to the Tower, who had £10 a year [laughter]. Then there was the gentleman porter with £80 a year [laughter]; and the gentleman gaoler with £60 [laughter]. Then there were 40 yeomen warders as if there were no troops. He would try to do away with the whole thing, and move that the vote be reduced £3,911 1s. 8d.

Mr. F. MAULE said the whole of the Tower establishment had been under a review of a committee of that House, and they let it stand as it was. He should be the last man to vote under any circumstances to deprive of a place of honour that noble and gallant officer who did so much service for his country [hear]. Mr. OSBORNE said the hon. gentleman tried to ride off upon the Duke of Wellington. He would say nothing in disparagement of that illustrious individual; but as the right hon. gentleman made reference to his services, he would say in reply that the country had amply repaid them [hear, hear]. He had two regiments, and Strathfieldsaye, and other things. The committee divided—For the amendment, 21; Against it, 69; Majority, 48. The vote was accordingly passed.

On the next vote, £96,690 for the charges and expenses of the public departments, Mr. B. OSBORNE said this charge was lumped together in a most extraordinary way. He regretted to find fault in a matter affecting an office so well filled as that of the Judge Advocate-General was at the present time, but for the life of him he could not understand what the use of that office was. It was an office usually given to a barrister who could get no briefs, and he really thought many a briefless barrister could be got to fill the post for one fourth the cost. He hoped, therefore, that his friends would support him in a motion that the expense of the Judge Advocate-General department be reduced £3,000 per annum [oh.]. The JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought it really surprising that the gallant gentleman who had himself served, should not know better than to depreciate the office which he had the honour to hold. The duty of the Judge Advocate was to examine and report upon all the courts-martial which were held in the army, and they amounted to nearly 60,000 per annum. Mr. F. O'CONNOR could say from experience that the duties of the Judge Advocate General were extremely arduous. The present Judge Advocate had sat for several weeks upon an inquiry respecting him, and he had really found a great deal to do [laughter]. Mr. B. OSBORNE said it was not his intention to divide, though he thought all the duties of the Judge Advocate might be performed by his deputy.

Vote agreed to, as were the following:—

£19,161 for the expenses of the Royal Military Asylum, &c.

£80,309 for the expenses of the volunteer corps.

£15,507 for allowances and rewards for military services.

£26,000 further vote for the pay of general officers.

Mr. HUME remarked on this vote that he thought the number of general officers too large.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said the way general officers were paid was perfectly disgraceful. They absolutely made their money out of the savings of the regimental clothing. Some of them, as for instance the Marquis of Londonderry, no doubt, lost money by the system, but the system itself was what he complained of. It was no use, however, to talk upon this subject to the House of Commons. Few members knew anything about the army, and still fewer cared about it.

Mr. F. MAULE said this question had been discussed twenty times, and it had never been found that any better system than the present could be adopted. It was a system that worked well for the army, and that was economical to the country.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said if the army clothiers were examined before a committee, they would prove that many general officers made from £800 to £1,000 a-year by regimental clothing. They were making their general officers army clothiers, nothing else.

£57,000 for charge of full pay of retired officers.

£5,000 (in part), for charge of half-pay and allowances of retired officers.

£47,386 for charge of half-pay and reduced allowances of officers of disbanded foreign corps, &c.

£29,530 (in part) for charge of pensions of widows, &c.

£38,000 (in part) for charge of allowances on compassionate list, &c.

£26,774 for charge of Chelsea and Kilmainham hospitals.

£223,810 (in part) for charge of out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, &c.

£37,500 for superannuation allowances, &c.

These resolutions were ordered to be reported to the House on Tuesday, and the House then resumed.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**METROPOLITAN SEWERS.**—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Lord MORPETH moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate in one Commission the seven Commissions of Sewers now existing in the metropolis; the commissioners to receive also such of the powers conveyed in the Regent-street Commission as relate to drainage, and so much power respecting the city of London as is essential to a proper drainage of the surrounding parts. The commissioners would eventually be a body elected by the inhabitants; but for the present he proposed that its composition should remain in the discretion of the Crown. It would remain a Commission of Sewers. It was provided, in aid of this superintendence, that an annual report of the proceedings of the Commission should be laid before both Houses of Parliament; and, to ensure a reconsideration of the subject after the working of the Commission should have been seen, it was proposed to limit the duration of the act to a period of two years. The House was divided by Mr. Urquhart, and the motion was carried by 31 to 1.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC TRUSTS.**—On the motion of Mr. ANSTAY, on Wednesday, the order of the day for the second reading of the Roman Catholic Charitable Trusts Bill was discharged—Government having abandoned their Charitable Trusts Bill, which this bill was intended to accompany.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC DISABILITIES.**—On the same day, the committal of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was the order of the day. Mr. LAW moved the postponement of the committee till that day six months. Several members, friends of the bill, requested Mr. Anstey to withdraw it for the present session. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL expressed himself in its favour, but thought that Mr. Anstey should be satisfied, at this time of the session, with having brought forward his bill, and brought himself forward with his bill. Mr. ANSTAY complained of this insinuation, and refused to withdraw the bill. Mr. URQUHART reproved the Attorney-General for so insulting an expression; but he joined in the general request for the withdrawal of the bill. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL withdrew the expression that had given pain; but Mr. ANSTAY persisted in throwing on Ministers the responsibility of rejecting the bill. The House divided, and the amendment was carried by 87 to 40. So the bill is lost.

**FREE CHURCH SITES.**—On Thursday, Mr. BOUVERIE having moved the third reading of the Places of Worship Sites (Scotland) Bill, Sir JAMES GRAHAM observed that this would be a good opportunity for showing the country that, without needless prolongation of discussion, they could come to a decision upon an important subject. So, very briefly recapitulating a few leading reasons against the oft-debated bill, Sir James moved that it be read a third time that day three months. Mr. ELLIOT and Mr. RUTHERFORD disapproved of the bill, chiefly as going beyond the special case of the Free Church. On a division, the amendment was carried, by 98 to 69. The bill therefore is lost.

**BOARD OF TRADE PUBLICATIONS.**—On Wednesday, Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY called attention to the issue of documents by the Board of Trade. On the 8th of July there appeared in the *Economist* newspaper the monthly returns on trade and revenue, and also an article commenting on them which must have been written a day or two beforehand. It seems the returns were laid on the table of the House on the 6th, and a copy sent to each Member on the 8th or 10th—not on the 7th, as had been stated elsewhere. It also appears that other parties who endeavoured to procure these tables as early as the *Economist* were unsuccessful. Mr. LABOUCHERE made a statement of some length. A list of names had gradually been formed by the Board of Trade, in which list any respectable person who applied was inserted; and to each of the persons on the list early copies were sent. The list has become no longer necessary, under new arrangements, and it will be discontinued. Regulations will also be made to insure in future the most entire impartiality with regard to the public and the press.

**WESTMINSTER PALACE.**—In answer to Mr. Ewart, Mr. GREENE stated some particulars of the accommodation which the new House of Commons will afford. On the seats, a breadth of 21 inches is allowed for each Member: in the present House the allowance is only 19 inches. The number of sittings on the ground floor of the new House will be 318: in the present House the number is only 229. The number of sittings in the galleries of the new House will be 130: in the galleries of the present House the number is somewhat larger, namely, 164. The whole number of sittings in the new House will be 448: the number in the present House is only 380. He could not exactly state how many Members the new division-lobbies would contain; but there will be much larger accommodation than in the present House. He begged to say that it was the earnest desire of the Commissioners to give every possible accommodation to the Members; and they would be glad to receive information likely to lead to that end.

**ANNUITY TAX, SCOTLAND.**—On Monday night Mr.



HUME, in calling the attention of the house to the proceedings at Edinburgh on the 3rd day of July, where the military were called in' in aid of the civil power, in the collection of this tax under a warrant of distress, inquired why the attempt was not made to levy the distress by means of the civil power at the disposal of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh before the military were called in? The Lord Advocate explained the circumstances under which this tax was levied for the support of the clergy of Edinburgh, and the difficulty of collecting it in consequence of its unpopularity. In some instances the person of the defaulter had been seized for non-payment, and this had increased the unpopularity of the tax; and in the case in question, in which a respectable person was the defaulter, it was determined to issue a warrant of distress, which was done; but, in consequence of the excitement which prevailed (on a former occasion the sheriff had attempted a sale, but had been deposed and the police put to the rout), it was thought necessary in executing it to call in the military, to keep the square in which the goods were sold clear, and as a matter of precaution to prevent bloodshed. None of the parties interested, however, were excluded from the sale. He must, in conclusion, be allowed to express his opinion that the present police force of Edinburgh was wholly inadequate for its purpose. Mr. Hume inquired whether government had it in contemplation to adopt any means of providing for the clergy so as to prevent these disgraceful occurrences? The Lord Advocate was not aware that any other means of paying the clergy were in contemplation than those which had existed for more than 200 years. If the hon. gentleman had any proposition to make for the purpose which should be free from the objection which attached to the present mode, he should be anxious to give it the fullest consideration.

STATE OF IRELAND.—Mr. W. S. Crawford brings forward a motion on the State of Ireland on Friday next.

## IRELAND.

### ALARMING STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Government in Dublin is making rapid advances in its measures against the rebellious agitation of the Confederates: Dublin, Waterford, and Cork have been "proclaimed," and the constitution of Ireland has been suspended; but before stating the official proceedings, it will be well to relate the last provocation, at the risk of some repetition of facts mentioned in our last number.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF MR. S. O'BRIEN AND MR. MEAGHER.

The *Cork Constitution* reports a review of the Cork Clubs by Mr. Smith O'Brien, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, that has both dramatic and political interest:—"The place appointed as the review field was that piece of ground behind the Corn-market and adjoining the City-park, known by the name of the Monereah Marsh. At seven o'clock, the clubs began to arrive at the end of the South-terrace; and, having been passed by tickets into the salt and lime-works yard of J. J. O'Connor, were drawn up according to precedence. They moved up in sections of two deep, each section numbering from 40 to 100, flanked by persons apparently in command, and whose orders were given by signs. Each section, as it arrived at a certain point of the road, passed in review in front of its superior officer." By eight o'clock all the sections had arrived. A band then advanced at quick-march playing a military air, and preceding a vehicle containing Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Denny Lane, Mr. Shea Lawlor, and Mr. Shine Lalor. Presently Mr. O'Brien ordered the sections to march to the Monereah Marsh, and draw up in line. "The order was quickly obeyed; they all drew up in military line; and he passed along with his staff, each man as he passed putting the index finger of the right hand to his hat or cap in salute. Mr. O'Brien then took up a prominent position; and the clubs marched two deep in review before him, headed by their presidents, flanked by their secretaries, and closed by the vice-presidents. As each club passed, the president announced its name, and all gave the salute. Mr. O'Brien watched cautiously to see that each man gave the salute; and whenever a party forgot to do so, he rebuked him, occasionally saying, 'Just touch your hats as you walk along.' The St. Patrick's Club having halted in front of him for a moment, he cried out, 'Do move along; and when you meet the other club, turn to the east, as I want to see what kind of men the patriots of Ireland are.' On one of the clubs passing, he remarked on the number of young boys in it; to which Town-Councillor Mullan replied, 'We are particular to enrol none under sixteen years of age, and all these will be found to come up to that.' Mr. O'Brien having disapproved of the order in which a club marched, one of the members said, 'We want a little discipline yet, sir, but we are willing to learn.' Mr. O'Brien said, in an authoritative tone, 'Keep up your places, and be silent!' A woman rushed forward, and exclaimed, 'Three cheers for the King of Munster!' Mr. O'Brien replied, 'Not yet—not yet—not shouting—no shouting.' The clubs were composed of tradesmen, with one exception, that of the Mercantile Assistants' Club; the majority of whose members were shop clerks in the drapers' establishments in this city. The review having terminated, Mr. S. O'Brien and his staff mounted a heap of rubbish; and fronting

the Lunatic Asylum, he was presented with an address from the Southern district. The address was read by Mr. Ralph Varian, Secretary of the Southern Council." Mr. O'Brien replied at considerable length. He thanked the clubs for the extreme regularity, order, and precision the sections had observed, and enforced strongly the importance of subordination and submission to control. The review then terminated, and the clubs departed silently in marching order.

On Monday, the 17th, Mr. Smith O'Brien was met at the railway station of Drogheda by an immense assemblage of the trades and working classes of the town, who marched in procession, carrying the banners of several town guilds. Mr. O'Brien spoke in guarded phrase, hinting that "the last means of justifying a great nation" was very near. As he ceased, observing that the crowd was very dense, and that many were suffering from pressure, he re-commenced, and improved the occasion:—

I am anxious, from what I see here, to persuade you that it is of the utmost importance that you should observe the most perfect order at all your public meetings. I met in Cork the other day above 10,000 people, of whom 2,000 belonged to the clubs. The 8,000 were pressing on each other, while the 2,000 took up their places in regular order, and really looked more numerous and imposing than the mass who were so irregular; and they walked—for we must not say "marched" in these times—in a manner that commanded the highest admiration.

He told a circumstance which suggested a new and important office for club organization:—

In the county of Cork, last week, a member of a club in Bantry rode forty miles in one night for the purpose of conveying a letter to me. It would appear to me that the time is coming, or has perhaps arrived, when communication by post may become unsafe. I am not sure that my own letters are not opened. I believe the letters of others are. Therefore, if I wanted to send a letter from Dublin to Donegal, I should wish to see such an establishment of clubs through the country, that it could be passed from hand to hand without giving any man the trouble of going ten miles with it, or causing him any inconvenience or expense.

Mr. Meagher and Mr. Doheny have been as busy in Tipperary as Mr. O'Brien in Limerick and Drogheda.

A true bill having been found on the 13th, by the Limerick grand jury, against Mr. Meagher, for sedition spoken at Rathkeale, he attended the court, procured a copy of the indictment, and obtained time to plead or traverse. [Subsequently he did traverse, which defers his trial till March next.] Sir Colman O'Loughlin and Mr. Butt were retained as his counsel. In the evening, an immense crowd gathered in front of Cruise's Hotel, where he lodged, and solicited a speech. Mr. Meagher complied:—

Alluding to the hostility shown to him, and to one now an illustrious exile, on a late occasion, he said he would hold out his hand to every man who would strike the common foe, and would recognise no common foe but the English Government. For his own part, he felt his position to be very secure; and he was resolved it should continue to be so, for it would not do to have all the leaders inside Newgate, and all the people outside. Ireland should not lose his help through any indiscretion of his.

He gave a graphic narrative of his arrest and imminent rescue by the people at Waterford:—

When I was arrested in Waterford I was engaged for four hours endeavouring to prevent a most desperate attempt to rescue me. The people of Waterford were to a man, ay, and to a woman, with me. I was obliged to give a passport to the Chief of Police who so politely arrested me: the people were graciously pleased to accept it, and received it as a genuine document, and did it all honour by allowing that gentleman to pass [cheers and laughter]. On my journey from Waterford, I was honoured by an escort of her Majesty's troops—a few troops of dragoons and a company of the Fifth Fusiliers. That is a greater guard of honour than the Judges have [laughter]. When I arrived at the bridge of Waterford, a barrier, which I by no means anticipated, presented itself to my further progress. On coming to the first gate I saw the barricades [vociferous cheering]. They were constructed of large beams of timber, piled over one another, and placed across the bridge. At my solicitation these were removed. On arriving at the other side of the bridge, I found the passage completely blocked up by the people. The women were there, and the young girls, with bare arms, ready to defy death—ready to brave the Saxon sabre and bayonet [loud cheers]. They clung round the carriage, caught hold of the spokes and wheels, and entreated me to let them at them, and swore in the face of Heaven that I should not leave Waterford [loud cheering]. However, I prevented the rescue and its consequences, though that noble people would have been regardless of blood and life in effecting this object. On the part I acted on that trying occasion I look back with pride and pleasure; it gives a contradiction to the imputation cast upon me, that I wished to shed the blood of the people.

Mr. Meagher ended with this propitiation of Limerick:—

If in the beginning of my career I have been opposed to the great head of the Repeal movement, the only reparation in my power to make him—the only tribute I can cast in the grave of our illustrious countryman, is the ambition I feel to plant upon his coffin the green flag of Irish independence [cheers].

On Sunday, the 14th, Mr. Meagher attended a review of "sections" in the Slieveanamon mountains. He was accompanied by Mr. Doheny, who had been liberated from Nenagh prison the day before, on bail. Mr. Doheny came upon the ground in a barouche and four, with his wife: he was dressed in a showy uniform of green and gold, and mounted a charger to review the clubs. Thence Mr. Meagher made a sort of progress, by Carrick-on-Suir, to Waterford; the populace displaying a turbulent sympathy.

#### DUBLIN, WATERFORD, AND CORK PROCLAIMED.

On Monday week it was understood in Dublin that the Lord-Lieutenant was about to pay the customary visit for the season to London; but on the following day a Privy Council was hastily summoned, and the visit was understood to have been deferred: it is now said that Lord Clarendon will not leave Ireland at all. The result of the deliberations in Council appeared on Tuesday evening, in the shape of proclamations declaring the districts in the subjoined list to be placed under the operation of the Crime and Outrage Act.

The county of the city of Dublin, to take effect from Thursday, the 20th inst.

The county of Dublin, from the same day.

The baronies of Kilcullihen, Midthird, and Gaultiere, in the county of Waterford; from the 22nd inst.

The city of Waterford.

The county of the city of Cork; from the 22nd inst.

The baronies of Cork, Fermoy, and Condons, and Clongibbons, in the county of Cork; from the 22nd inst.

The county of the town of Drogheda; from the 22nd inst.

Some light is thrown on the appearance of these proclamations by a statement in the *Dublin Evening Post*:—"In the course of the last five months, from every part of the country, from England as well as from Ireland, and, above all, from an immense number of our own citizens, the utmost pressure has been applied to induce the Government to proclaim Dublin. This pressure has been steadily resisted, because the Government, having means of complete information at their command, deemed that such a step was not called for." . . . "We know, and our readers will understand that we speak from authority, that the Government has information of the conspiracy meditated by a few desperate men, not only to defeat the ends of justice, but by force to subvert all law and order, and to engage this country in a deadly social struggle—in a word, by means precisely identical with those employed in France, to bring about in Ireland the same ruin, and anarchy, and bloodshed, as at Paris."

Lord Clarendon followed up his proclamation of Tuesday, by a notice calling all persons in Dublin to render up their arms at the Police-stations and leave them there, under penalty of imprisonment for two years; and the Police were seizing arms throughout the city. Orders were issued to the Custom-house authorities to search for and seize all arms and ammunition. Some of the "felonious" gunsmiths' shops in the city are absolutely gutted. The *Times* correspondent writes:—

I have been informed that the Dublin clubs are unanimous in their determination to retain their arms and refuse to obey the terms of the proclamation. They are, however, surreptitiously conveying away large quantities of the munitions of war to the unproclaimed counties. Several hundred stand of arms have been transferred to Carlow, Wicklow, and Wexford. As in '98, the transfer in some instances has been effected by the mockery of a funeral, the hearse being made to answer the purpose of an ammunition wagon, and it is boasted—I know not how truly—that by this vile piece of trickery they have contrived to elude the vigilance of the police.

After Tuesday the police are to be furnished with search-warrants to effect a compulsory disarmament. The pike is a prohibited weapon.

#### MORE DISTRICTS PROCLAIMED.

A proclamation has been issued, placing the city and county of Kilkenny with several other districts under the Crime Repression Act. These districts are the county of Meath, the remainder of the county of Waterford, including the baronies of Decies-within-Drum, Decies-without-Drum, and Coshmore and Coshbride; and the remainder of the county of Cork, including the baronies of Kerriourrehy, Kinsale, Courcies, Kinalmeaky, Barretta North, Barretta South, Barrymore, Kinnatallow, Imokelly, East Muskerry, East Carbery, and Ibane and Barryroe. An encampment is to be formed at Piltown, in the southern portion of the county of Kilkenny, in the Earl of Beasborough's park.

#### OPEN REBELLION RECOMMENDED.

The *Times* Dublin correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—Lord John Russell's intention to apply this day to Parliament for additional powers to crush insurrection in Ireland, reached here by electric telegraph early in the forenoon, and had a thunderbolt fallen upon the city it could not have created greater dismay or terror. That not another instant is to be lost will be made tolerably clear by a perusal of the manifestoes—it would be childishness to call them newspaper articles—put forward in the *Felon* journal of this day's date. They are "open and advised" declarations of war, and nothing less. Mr. Duffy, Mr. Martin, Mr. Lalor, and Mr. Brennan, with their signatures appended to those blood-breathing documents, tell the people that the hour has come for striking the blow; that the 40,000 military composing the Irish garrison must be slaughtered; that they (the people) are to be stigmatized as cowards for evermore should they neglect the present opportunity to obliterate British dominion in Ireland. All this, and even more desperate advice, is given by the accredited leaders of the movement, so that there is no choice left; the crisis cannot be much longer averted. Mr. Gavan Duffy, as the senior journalist, is perhaps entitled to precedence; and here is an extract from one of his appeals to arms in the *Nation*:—

Rise, then, men of Ireland, since Providence so wills it. Rise in your cities and your fields, on your hills, in your valleys, by your dark mountain passes, by your rivers and lakes and ocean-washed shores! Rise as a nation! England has discovered the bond of allegiance. Rise—not now to demand justice from a foreign kingdom, but to make Ireland an independent kingdom for



ever. It is no light task God has appointed you. It is a work of trial and temptation. Oh! be steadfast in the trial—be firm to resist the temptation. You have to combat injustice, therefore you must yourselves be just. You have to overthrow a despot power; but you must establish order, not suffer anarchy. Remember it is not against individuals or parties or sects you wage war, but against a system. Overthrow—have no mercy on that system. Down with it—down with it, even to the ground; but show mercy to the individuals who are but the instruments of that system. You look round upon the land—your own land—trodden down and trampled and insulted, and on a persecuted, despairing people. It is your right arm must raise up that trampled land—must make it again beautiful and stately, and rich in blessings. Elevate that despairing people, and make them free and happy, but teach them to be majestic in their force, generous in their clemency, noble in their triumph. It is a holy mission. Holy must be your motives and your acts if you would fulfil it. Act as if your soul's salvation hung on each deed—and it will, for we stand already within the shadows of eternity. For us is the combat; but not for us, perhaps, the triumph. Many a noble heart will lie cold, many a throbbing pulse be stilled, ere the cry of "Victory" will arise. It is a solemn thought, that now is the hour of destiny when the fetters of seven centuries may at last be broken—and by you, men of this generation—by you, men of Ireland! You are God's instruments; many of you must be freedom's martyrs. Oh, be worthy of the name; and as you act as men, as patriots, and as Christians, so will the blessing rest upon your head when you lay it down a sacrifice for Ireland upon the red battlefield.

In a similar strain writes Mr. John Martin in the *Felon* newspaper. In a letter to the members of the Repeal clubs of Ireland he says:—

Oh, dear countrymen! let not your hearts quail at the sight of the enemy's preparations—of 40,000 human machines arranged with their weapons of death to butcher you on your own land for the crime of loving your own land. Stand to your arms! resist to the death! Better a hundred thousand bloody deaths than to leave Ireland another year disarmed, cowed, and defenceless to the mercy of that fiendish despotism.

Mr. James F. Lalor writes as follows:—

In the case of Ireland, now, there is but one fact to deal with, and one question to be considered. The fact is this—that there are at present in occupation of our country some 40,000 armed men in the livery and service of England; and the question is, how best and soonest to kill and capture those 40,000 men.

If required to state my own individual opinion, and allowed to choose my own time, I certainly would take the time when the full harvest of Ireland shall be stacked in the haggards. But not unfrequently God selects and sends his own seasons and occasions; and oftentimes, too, an enemy is able to foresee the necessity of either fighting or fleeing. In the one case we ought not, in the other we surely cannot, attempt waiting for our harvest-home. If opportunity offers we must dash at that opportunity—if driven to the wall we must wheel for resistance. Wherefore, let us fight in September, if we may—but sooner, if we must. Meanwhile, however, remember this—that somewhere and somehow, and by somebody a beginning must be made. Who strikes the first blow for Ireland? Who draws first blood for Ireland? Who wins a wreath that will be green for ever?

J. F. L.

#### THE CLUB ORGANIZATION, AND THE SECRET COUNCIL.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Dublin on Saturday, gives some interesting and important information relative to the extent of the club organization, and the designs of the leaders of the Confederation:—

"At the head of the Confederation, which for some time past has existed in this unhappy country, stands a Council, which consisted, before Mitchell's apprehension, of thirty-six members. Since that time its numbers have been reduced to twenty-one, at which they now stand. The cause of the reduction was the very obvious one, that secrecy had become essential to the operations of the body, and that it was too unwieldy to act with that amount of energy and silence which are necessary in an executive constituted for such peculiar purposes. As a further stroke in the same direction, matters have been so arranged in the constitution of the Council that of its twenty-one members sixteen or seventeen are only important as representing certain influences, ready to be thrown into the scale when a movement does take place, while the remaining four or five are the real leaders and heads of the Council, direct all its operations, and give body and substance to its proceedings. I should add that the Council has no fixed place of meeting, being held now at one member's residence and now at another's, as may have been previously agreed upon.

"Such being the internal structure of the Council, it has proceeded for some time past steadily to organize the clubs about which the public has heard so much. These clubs, while subject to its authority, are by no means admitted to its confidence, or allowed to be cognizant of its operations. In fact, they are, I believe, much more in the dark as to what takes place at the Council than the Government itself, who, among twenty-one Irishmen leagued together ostensibly for rebellious purposes, have no doubt found traitors to the Republic as well as traitors to the Throne. Some of the leaders in the Confederation are beyond all question sincere, however infatuated. There are others whose conduct admits of a less creditable solution, as events may yet show.

"As to the clubs, and the extent to which they have been organized, I hear from excellent authority, that in Dublin the number of armed members does not exceed 3,000. They consist principally of artisans and mechanics, and all of them can read and write. This is a singular feature with regard to them, for the mob has not yet joined the movement; and the Confederate leaders are aware—and, indeed, calculate—that they must gain its support by strategy.

"Out of Dublin the club organization has assumed

in every direction a very alarming aspect, and has given rise to the most serious uneasiness among the well-affected. It has made the most rapid progress along the line of country extending from Waterford, by Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel to Tipperary, and thence south to Cork. The masses of the rural town and population in these districts are more deeply compromised in the present agitation than in the metropolis; and in all probability, should a rising unhappily take place, it will commence there. Recent occurrences are significant on this point, and indicate, with tolerable certainty, that if rebellion is attempted, the Irish patriots don't at present intend to take the bull by the horns, by beginning their operations in Dublin. That would be a bold stroke, and in one way or other a decisive one; but, now that the crisis appears to be approaching, there seems a wonderful amount of reluctance to try conclusions with the garrison of 6,000 men by which Dublin is occupied, and whose high discipline the Confederates have the most ample opportunities of observing by a stroll on Tuesdays or Fridays to the Phoenix-park.

"Matters are now evidently approaching a crisis, and either in Dublin or the country there will soon be civil war if the Confederation is not now at once and for ever suppressed. On the publication of the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation, the Council of the Confederates met, and decided by a majority of one that "only a passive resistance" should be offered to the step taken for disarming the clubs. It is ascertained that considerable quantities of arms have been carried out of Dublin to evade the search which the authorities will make, and that the weapons which remain in the city have been carefully concealed. I am told on undoubted authority that the majority of one by which the resolution of passive resistance, in opposition to open rebellion, was carried in the Council, is a *ruse* on the part of the leading men there, who still hope to secure the adhesion of the Catholic priesthood.

"The measures just adopted by the Lord-Lieutenant and Government have precipitated the crisis before the conspirators were prepared, and they must now meet the full brunt of that power which they have so long defied with impunity, or perish in the midst of their vile machinations. The Council has issued instructions to the clubs to be ready on the first week of August to march 180,000 strong on Dublin. These are their instructions—but it is not necessary to remind you that the plans of the Chartists for the 10th of April, magnificently disproportionate as they were to the result, are not believed by the well-informed to be more so than those of the Irish leaders.

"In the meantime, the authorities here are overwhelmed with applications from different parts of the country for military support—Waterford, Clonmel, Roscrea, and other towns, are applicants not only for troops but cannon. The peaceable and well disposed population naturally enough fear massacre and pillage, but still the peace of the country is preserved; and as Ireland is the land of exaggeration, perhaps the wild tempest which appears to lower upon her shores is but a mock tempest after all."

#### A TRAITOR IN THE CONFEDERATE COUNCILS.

The whole of the secret resolutions and intentions of the Confederate Council are known to the Government. The *Times* gives a remarkable proof of this statement:—"So late as Saturday week, at a meeting of the 'officers of the clubs,' Mr. Brennan proposed a resolution to the effect that the outbreak should be commenced this very week, and after a stormy discussion the motion was lost by a majority of one only! This is an undoubted fact; and for the comfort of these gentlemen it may be added that, although the meeting in question was limited to twenty-one individuals, each holding a responsible position in the rebel councils, the Government were in full possession of their 'secret' intentions before the sun had set upon the day following."

#### ARRESTS AND RESCUE.

Three club leaders were arrested by the police at Carrick-on-Suir, on Monday; but released under intimidation. Two gentlemen, Messrs. O'Donnell and Mandeville, went armed before the magistrate; and told him that the country was rising, and that if he wished to avoid a rebellion he had better liberate the prisoners, who would come forward at any time to stand their trial for any charge that might be made against them. As in twenty minutes a force would arrive in Carrick which would annihilate the garrison, it was deemed prudent to comply with the request, and the prisoners were restored to their homes; and thus alone was Carrick, and perhaps Ireland, saved from bloodshed for the present.

At Cork, on Tuesday, three leading Confederates—Mr. Isaac S. Varian, Mr. J. W. Burke, and Mr. John O'Brien—were arrested on a charge of "uttering seditious words against the Government of our Lady the Queen;" but were admitted to bail. They were escorted home from the police-office by a crowd of admirers.

A report that Dr. Kane, a leader of Confederates at Kilkenny, was to be arrested, caused a commotion in that city on Monday the 15th. A mob assembled to prevent the execution of the warrant, and "barricades" were erected at some points. When the report was found to be erroneous, the commotion subsided.

#### MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The army in Ireland now numbers, including artillery, 40,000 men. Two additional regiments from England were immediately expected to arrive at Dublin, besides a company of artillery from Woolwich. The troops were daily exercised in pitching and striking tents. Strong bodies of troops have been sent to Waterford, Tipperary, and other districts, to reinforce the military there.

A NEW TREASON JOURNAL.—The following appears in the *Irish Felon*:—"On Tuesday next, and on every future Thursday and Tuesday, will be published the *Newgate Calendar*, successor to the *Irish Tribune*, a political, military, and felonious journal. Edited by R. D. Williams and Kevin J. O'Doherty, at present prisoners in Newgate Gaol. Price Two-pence." The object of this journal is to teach the Irish people the ways and means of their deliverance, and the uses and results of freedom when won. That it may do this effectively, a third of the journal will be occupied with military information furnished by the ablest authorities, under the heads of "City Fighting," "Guerilla War," "Military Engineering," and "Munitions of War."

ADDRESS FROM MR. J. O'CONNELL.—This gentleman has published an address to the repealers of Cove, in which he reiterates his adherence to moral force agitation, and condemns all other as not alone opposed to prudence, but to religion. Meantime the power of the hon. gentleman wanes within Conciliation Hall, and a series of resolutions forwarded by him, and proposed on Saturday in committee, in consonance with the foregoing opinions, have been suppressed. Mr. O'Connell is now at Cove, and does not give up the contemplation of again reviving the agitation in Conciliation Hall.

MR. MITCHELL.—A letter appears in the *Limerick Reporter* from the Rev. Mr. McLeod, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the convict establishment in Bermuda, relative to Mr. Mitchell. The letter states that he is not employed on the ordinary convict labour—enjoys good health, though afflicted with asthma—and has been much depressed in spirits since his arrival on the island. All the Irish convicts have been removed from the hulk in which Mr. Mitchell is placed.

THE POTATO CROP.—Misfortune, it is said, seldom comes single. The weather continues wet, cold, and harsh, and, without giving heed to all the croakings of the ravens, it is unfortunately undeniable that the accounts of the potatoe blight are becoming daily more numerous. The province of Munster generally appears to be the greatest sufferer. The idea of another famine, superadded to the probabilities of an insurrection, is too fearful for contemplation.—*Times Correspondent*.

#### LAW, ASSIZE, AND POLICE.

M. JULLIEN'S AFFAIRS.—In the Bankruptcy Court, on Thursday, Mr. Jullien appeared for his last examination. The balance-sheet—with a total of £27,635—showed a lamentable state of affairs, for hardly anything appeared likely to be realized for the benefit of the creditors. The cost for the repair, alteration, and decoration of Drury-lane Theatre, the expense of the Grand Opera, and that of the equestrian company, formed a total of £30,664; while the receipts for the Grand Opera were only £9,825, and for the Cirque National £5,678. Mr. Commissioner Fane censured the course of the bankrupt. Mr. Jullien said he had offered, before he was made a bankrupt, to pay his creditors as fast as his professional gains would permit; and he now protested that he would not return to his own country until he had paid every shilling. The bankrupt passed.

OVERCROWDING OF STEAMERS.—WAITING A CALAMITY.—The "Fire-King," a steamer which carries passengers from Hungerford pier to Gravesend at a very cheap rate, met with an accident on Sunday evening week. While returning to London, between Woolwich and Greenwich, a cloud of steam and ashes shot up from the engine-room; the crowd on board became dreadfully excited, but the crew declared that "nothing to speak of" had happened; however, the machinery presently stopped, and it was necessary to have the vessel towed to Greenwich, where the terrified people were landed. It seems that the boiler gave way, and the steam and water entered the furnace. It does not appear that any one was actually hurt. The Lord Mayor stated on Tuesday, when a gentleman waiting on him to complain of the infamous overcrowding of steam-vessels, that he had received a letter from Mr. Smith, the Surveyor of Steam-vessels, respecting the "Fire-King." It is a very old vessel, according to the register named "Prince George." On Sunday it was frightfully crammed with people—more than a thousand, though half would have been a complement; it was four hours and a half on the voyage from Gravesend to Greenwich; the people in the engine-room were reported to be drunk, and negligent. At Greenwich there was a new peril, for crowds of people were landed in small boats—sixteen or eighteen getting into wherries licensed to carry eight. Such was Mr. Smith's statement. The gentleman who complained to the Lord Mayor, Mr. Thomas Hawkins, stated that on the preceding day the "Syren," Woolwich steamer, had been packed to suffocation with passengers, and yet the master would allow more to squeeze in at other piers, in spite of remonstrances. Mr. Hawkins got out at the Commercial Dock pier, and, on refusing to deliver up his ticket, he was assaulted. The Lord Mayor advised the complainant to apply to the magistrate of the district with regard to the assault; and he regretted that there were such difficulties caused by the construction of the bye-laws for regulating steam-boats, that it was almost impossible to punish the owners for the excessive crowding of the vessels; but the matter was again before the Court of Aldermen. Mr. John Hotson, one of the proprietors of the "Fire-King," remarked that there were only 753 people in the boat on Sunday, and admitted that some of the passengers had made the stoker drunk; but he stated that it was impossible to keep the public out of the steamers during the fine weather



—they rushed and struggled on board, despite the efforts of the steam-boat people to prevent such overcrowding. The Lord Mayor would not believe anything of the kind, and he referred to Mr. Smith's letter. In conclusion, he declared that it should be his study to adopt the best means of protecting the public; but he could not forbear expressing his apprehension that an effectual remedy was not likely to be administered until imperatively called for by the voice of some awful calamity.

**BURGLARY IN ESSEX.**—At Chelmsford Assizes, on Thursday, William Wade, one of a desperate gang of robbers who have been the terror of Essex, was tried for a burglary at Bradwell. He and some other men broke into the house of a Mr. Ham, behaved violently to the inmates, and carried off some money in coin; thinking that, as they were disguised, if they took only the coin they would escape detection. Mr. Ham, however, noticed Wade sufficiently to give a description which led to his capture. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to be transported for fifteen years. There were three other indictments against him, for as many burglaries.

**THE NORTHAMPTON POISONING CASE.**—At the Midland Circuit Assize, held at Northampton, on Wednesday, Edmund Franklin, 36, and Edward Randall, his apprentice, 19, were charged before Lord Denman with slaying William Corfield. It appeared that Mr. Franklin is a person of very respectable connexion, and carries on the business of a confectioner in Northampton. Being in a large way of business, and possessed of extensive premises, dinners very frequently take place therein; and, on the day in question, a public dinner was given to about forty persons, on the occasion of ordaining a new minister to King-street Chapel in that town. The dinner took place at three, and about half an hour after dinner Mr. Corfield, who was a person upwards of sixty years of age, was taken very ill—so much so, that he had to be taken home. He reached his home about half-past six. He was very sick. He had a little tea, some brandy-gruel, and went to bed. He had some more tea about one o'clock in the morning; at five o'clock Mrs. Corfield came down to make him some more tea, and he expressed a wish to have a little toast; she was gone about twenty minutes, and upon her return he was dead. Ten other persons who attended the dinner having been taken ill, suspicion was created that they must have partaken of some very deleterious mixture; and, upon inquiry, it turned out that, in order to give a very bright green colour to a cucumber, made of blanc mange, some emerald green had been used, which must have impregnated the remainder of the blanc mange, and so the lamentable occurrence mentioned transpired. At one time both Mr. Franklin and his apprentice stated that nothing was used but essence of spinach to colour the cucumber; but they afterwards admitted that emerald green had been used, and they stated they believed, to a certain extent, it might be used in the trade. They had been warned by two chemists that the colouring matter was poisonous, but disregarded the intimation. No wilful intention to do damage was ever imputed to either of the prisoners; indeed, we believe that the deceased was one of Mr. Franklin's best friends in his trade, and the whole question resolved itself into this, Whether there had been that degree of negligence as made the defendants liable to answer criminally for their acts? The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and they were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

**CONVENT LAW.—POPISH RAPACITY.**—An appeal against a decree of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, argued in the House of Lords last week as a Court of Appeal, possessed some interest. The suit had been instituted for the purpose of enforcing payment to the appellants, as trustees for the Ursuline convent at Blackrock, near Cork, of two equal tenth shares of the personal estate of Alexander M'Carthy, who died intestate in 1843, leaving ten children, sons and daughters, two of whom—Maria, one of the appellants, and her sister Catherine, a respondent, both professed nuns of the said convent—assigned by separate deeds their respective shares in the intestate's estate to the trustees. The Lord Chancellor being of opinion that the said deeds were not executed by the young ladies of their free will, but under pressure of their vows of obedience to the superiors of the convent, had declared that no relief ought to be given upon deeds so executed, and dismissed the bill with costs. The arguments for the appellants were, that the young ladies executed the deeds of their free will; that they gave the necessary instructions to the solicitor who prepared the deeds; that no compulsion or persuasion was used towards them; that the law, not recognising convents, did not recognise any vows of obedience or of poverty which the members might make, but as these ladies were of full age and capacity, and did actually assign their distributive shares in their father's estate to the appellants, the court was bound to enforce payment of those shares. In reply to this, it was alleged that the deeds, being executed under the terror of religious vows, were void in equity, and that Maria MacCarthy ought not to have been joined with the trustees as one of the plaintiffs, because her interests were adverse to theirs. It appeared that Catherine had requested liberty to assign her share to her younger brothers; that she was referred by the superiress to the Bishop of Cork, and then by the Bishop to the superiress, being told she must observe her vow of obedience, and that if she did not do so cheerfully she would be guilty of a mortal sin. She told her brother that she was compelled to sign the deed, by the strictness of her vow, as much as if by a highwayman presenting a pistol at her head,

and that she considered it a cruel and unjust thing that her father's property should be taken from the family, and given to strangers. On one occasion, while she was remonstrating with the Bishop (Dr. Murphy), and hinting that a court of equity would decide how far an act could be valid which she performed against her conscience, the Bishop replied, "Very well, madam, let me tell you I have lawyers in my family as well as you; and this is too good a thing not to look after." The convent was under Father Mathew's superintendence, and the shares of property were about £7,000 each. The decision of the House of Lords has not yet been given.

At Bedford, on Tuesday, Robert Fern, aged 40, labourer, was convicted of setting fire to two of his master's stacks at Sandon, whereby they were destroyed, and also six sheep. He had made himself tipsy at a beershop for the occasion. The judge sentenced him to ten years' transportation. In 1847 the prisoner was convicted of stealing wheat from his employer.

At Winchester, on Tuesday, William Atter was charged with having murdered James O'Connor. The prisoner was a convict at Portsmouth, and deliberately killed the deceased, a superintendent, with a mallet. He boasted of the deed, and asked where he should be "topped" (hung). He was convicted, and sentenced to death.—At the same assizes, and on the same day, three poachers were acquitted of the murder of a gamekeeper, but convicted of night-poaching, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

At Cardiff, on Monday, the 17th, Thomas Martin and Michael Leary were charged with the murder of John Williams and Jenkin Evan. A party of labourers were holding a "cwrw bach" in a cottage near Swansea: that is, they were raising a subscription for a young couple about to be married, and, as was customary, were getting drunk at the same time. A number of discharged "navvies," Irishmen, dropped in and got drunk too. A Welshman then quarrelled with them because they had worked for low wages; and in the scuffle Williams and Evan were stabbed to the heart by Martin, one of the Irishmen, backed by Leary, another of them. Martin was convicted of the murder, and Leary of abetting him. Both were sentenced to die. Martin, it seems, always went armed with a knife, and boasted of his readiness to use it in all quarrels.

At Huntingdon, on Thursday, Charles Burton, a bone-gatherer, was convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced by Baron Parke to death.

**LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF UNIVERSITY HALL.**—On Thursday the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of "University Hall," an institution of a theological character about to be established in connexion with University College, took place on the site selected for the purpose in the rear of the college and west side of Gordon-square, in the presence of several hundred spectators. Mr. Mark Philips (late M.P. for Manchester), who, as a member of the council of the institution, had been appointed to perform the ceremony, arrived on the ground at one o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Heywood, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Madge, the Rev. Mr. Davidson, Professor Newman, Mr. H. C. Robinson, Dr. Thompson, and others. There were also present several members of the council and professors of University College. Prior to commencing operations, Mr. M. Philips addressed the assemblage. The ceremony of laying the stone, which is four feet six inches by three feet, and weighs one ton and a half, was then proceeded with by Mr. Mark Philips, under the guidance of Mr. T. L. Donaldson, the architect, and Mr. Jay, the builder; and, having been completed, Mr. Philips observed, that although the ordinary practice of placing coins under the stone had in this instance been dispensed with, he begged to say that it was not a mere stone which he had just laid the honour to lay. It bore an inscription which he hoped and believed would be read with pleasure by succeeding generations of those who derived benefits from its foundation. The inscription was as follows:—

#### UNIVERSITY HALL.

This stone was laid on the 20th of July, 1848, by Mark Philips, Esq., of the Council; the Rev. Philip le Breton, M.A., Chairman of the Building Committee; F. W. Newman, M.A., Principal; the Rev. D. Davidson, Honorary Secretary; Thomas Leverton Donaldson, Esq., Architect; John Jay, Builder.

This inscription is deeply cut on the entablature of the stone, encircled by a beautifully carved Gothic border. The Rev. Mr. Madge, on the stone being laid, addressed the assembly. The intended building, the foundations for which are already laid, is, as appears from the designs, to be in the Gothic style, with crockets and a central gable surmounted by a cross. Its extreme frontage in Gordon-square is 100 feet, the height to the entablature 68 feet, and from the entablature to the apex of the crockets 25 feet—making the total height of the building 93 feet. The principal portions of the building will consist of a grand entrance-hall, council-room, dining-hall, lecture-room, and library, which will be very extensive. The estimated cost of the erection is £10,000.

The project in the United States for a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific seems likely, now that the war with Mexico is ended, to become a subject of practical consideration.

**FLOATING TUNNEL ACROSS THE CHANNEL.**—One of the most extraordinary plans submitted for the approval of the French Academy of Sciences is that of M. Ferdinand, engineer, who proposes to construct a floating tunnel from Calais to Dover, for the wires of the electric telegraph, and large enough to be traversed by small locomotives, for the conveyance of passengers. The plan was referred to one of the members of the academy for examination.

## COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

**THE QUEEN** held a Court on Wednesday afternoon, at Buckingham-palace. Baron de Hugel, the Wurtemberg Minister, had an audience, to deliver to the Queen his letter of recall.

Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey had audiences of her Majesty on Thursday; Lord John again on Friday.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, left Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon for Osborne.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert drove out in an open carriage and four on Wednesday, with an accompanying suite, to Willow Bank, Fulham; and were present at the fête in aid of the Baths and Washhouses in Goulston-square. The Duchess of Kent was also present.

Orders were given from the Commander-in-Chief's Office, on Thursday morning, to all officers belonging to regiments in Ireland on leave of absence in London to repair immediately to rejoin their respective regiments quartered in that country. Prince George of Cambridge left town that night for Dublin.

**MR. JOHN STEPHENSON**, the great railway contractor, died on the 8th instant, at Rotherham. He had raised himself from the humble sphere of an artisan to be the head of one of the greatest contracting firms. Energetic and persevering to the highest degree in business, he was personally beloved for his amiable and generous disposition.

**PENSIONS.**—A Parliamentary return just issued shows the allocation of the £1,200 of pension-money for the year ending the 20th June, 1848. To Christian M'Caskill and Jessie M'Caskill, in consideration of the gallant services of their brother, the late Sir John M'Caskill, £50 each additional; the Reverend Theobald Mathew, £300; Mr. Leigh Hunt, £200; the widow and six daughters of Dr. Chalmers, £200; the two children of Thomas Hood, £100; the two daughters of the late Sir Archibald Christie, £50; Mr. George Newport, F.R.S., in consideration of his researches and discoveries in comparative anatomy and physiology, £100; the two daughters of the late Professor George Joseph Bell, in consideration of his labours in the improvement of the law of Scotland, £100; the widow of General Frederick Maitland, £50.

## POETRY.

### EVENING.

(Translated from the French of M. Lamartine.)

The silent hour of evening comes,  
While from my moss-grown resting place,  
Amid the ambient air I trace  
The car of night glide slowly on.

I see pale beauty's star above,  
Soft shining in the azure sky,  
And on the green turf where I lie  
It sheds its mystic light of love.

The sombre beach tree overhead  
Shudders at the approaching gloom,  
While round the dark and silent tomb  
Flutter the shadows of the dead.

Now swiftly from the darkening skies  
A ray of evening's lovely star,  
Glancing in beauty from afar,  
Comes softly o'er my ravish'd eyes.

Sweet messenger from yon pale orb,  
Fair pilgrim, comest thou in peace,  
To bid each wave of sorrow cease,  
And in thy light my soul absorb?

Or comest thou my soul to teach  
The mysteries of the worlds on high,  
The secrets of immensity,  
Beyond the human spirit's reach?

Bring'st thou some secret antidote  
To ease the sons of misery,  
And in their night of agony  
Shine brightly like a ray of hope?

Com'st thou to unveil futurity  
To my sad spirit's longing sight?  
Or art thou but the dawning light,  
The morning of eternity?

Thy beauty overflows my breast,  
Strange raptures o'er my spirit steal,  
Thoughts of the dead my bosom fill,  
Methinks within thy light they rest.

Perchance their happy spirits glide  
Around me as I dreaming lie;  
Enveloped by their memory,  
Again I see them at my side.

Ye dear-loved shadows of the past,  
Each night thus visit me again;  
Far from the noise and strife of men,  
Brood o'er my soul and calm my breast.

Bring back the peace of other days,  
Restore my soul's exhausted powers;  
As dew drops falling on the flowers,  
Scorch'd by the sun's relentless rays.

Come!—but, alas, dim vapours rise,  
And hide from my enraptur'd sight  
That lovely ray of evening light,  
And darkness veils the starlit skies.

Norwood, July 18, 1848.

**LIBERALITY ABROAD.**—The King of Sweden has just named M. Aaron Philipson, a Jew, auditor of the Supreme Court of Justice of the kingdom. It is the first time that a Jew has been invested with public functions in Sweden, and many look on the appointment as a prelude of the immediate emancipation of his co-religionists.

A Canadian correspondent of the *Fife Herald* reports that on Sunday, the 18th ult., the Catholics of Montreal baptized a bell, the Attorney-General standing godfather, and the Solicitor-General's wife godmother. "What would the people of England say," asks the letter-writer, "to see Lord John Russell standing sponsor for a bell?" Why, what do they say when they see our bishops consecrating regimental colours?



## LITERATURE.

*An Examination of the Rev. George Gilfillan's Notice of George Dawson in Tail's Magazine.*  
By JOHN ALFRED LANGFORD. London: Mudie.

THE writer of this pamphlet enters a caveat against the judgment which Mr. Gilfillan has pronounced on Mr. Dawson, as a public man, in a recent number of *Tail's Magazine*; he himself being a warm admirer of both parties. He denies Mr. Gilfillan's competency for the task he has undertaken from insufficient knowledge of the man. He indignantly rejects the idea of Mr. Dawson's being a mere echo of Carlyle, bears testimony in the strongest terms to the powerful effect produced by his pulpit ministrations, as well as to their lofty yet deeply reverential character, and seeks to vindicate him from the charge of self-sufficiency and arrogance. These are the chief points, so far as direct reply is concerned, but they would have been more effective, we think, had less rhetoric been expended on them. We agree with him to the extent of thinking that the sketch in question is somewhat objectionable in its tone, and that it is needlessly severe. If Mr. Gilfillan is wrong and his censor right, we suspect that Mr. Dawson's lectures have led him into the error; for we ourselves have had an opportunity of hearing them, and them only, and the impression which they produced was in many respects far from favourable.

*A Dream of Reform.* By HENRY J. FORREST. London: John Chapman, 142, Strand.

THIS is one of Queen Mab's antics, and, to us, one of her most curious ones. Not when she comes "in shape no bigger than an agate-stone upon the finger of an alderman," is she more unlike the ordinary course, at least, of our thoughts. We fear Government interference, as losing in liberty what it gains in order; our enthusiastic author would give it all—health, education, morals, religion;—of course, painting in very bright colours the consequence of his imaginary principles. As an ancient Greek appealed "from Philip drunk to Philip sober," so we appeal from Mr. Forrest asleep to the same gentleman awake, venturing to ask him whether Government have so illustriously performed what it has ventured to undertake, as to encourage the renewal of the experiment upon so large a scale? Were the doctrine of metempsychosis true, Mr. Forrest might expect his next avatar via Russia. Only there could his system be realized.

*Alarm in Zion; or, a Few Thoughts on the Present State of Religion.* By DAVID EVERARD FORD. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

MR. FORD has produced many works calculated to do good service in the cause of God. His style of address is very simple, pointed, and effective, and is specially addressed to present times. We hope that his work will be widely circulated. It can scarcely fail of being useful.

*The Drunkard's Children.—A Sequel to The Bottle.* In Eight Plates. By GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. London: Bogue, Fleet-street.

*The Bottle: A Poem to illustrate the etchings of G. Cruikshank.* By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

THE former work is a worthy sequel to Mr. Cruikshank's first series, the design and execution of which were deservedly applauded in this journal. Mr. Cruikshank here presents a second tragedy, in eight acts; a tragedy, alas! not only "founded on facts," but a mere exhibition of every-day facts in a pictorial form. There is no exaggeration: the figures are not even larger than life; the power of the representation is its perfect truth. Plate I. exhibits the interior of a gin-palace—rich decorations in sad contrast with the squalid poverty and undisguised viciousness of the wretches who maintain it. The two children of the former drunkard are here exhibited in training; each in the hands of an appropriate set, and each beginning to learn the charms, hitherto unknown, of alcoholic insanity. Plate II. is a scene still lower—the beer-shop. Here the boy-thief is to be recognised, surrounded by the debased and degraded of both sexes, who pilfer from him the gains which, at the expense of his soul's salvation, he has unrighteously borne away from others. Low vice and cunning are conspicuous, and ably depicted in both pictures. Plate III. is the dancing-room. Both children are seen; the countenances of both, especially that of the girl, exhibit the rapid desolations of a dissipated life. The Fourth Plate is the seizure of the youth by the police, after a desperate robbery. It is rather interesting as a part of the story, than from any special merit in itself, though it is sufficiently descriptive. Plate V. is a scene at the Old Bailey, with the condemnation of the young man as a principal, and of the female as an accomplice. A general feeling of sympathy appears to pervade the audience—a feeling which, however little in consonance with the habitudes of the place, subserves the main design. The next plate exhibits both the brother and the sister in their cell, taking the last leave of each other, the brother for transportation through life, the sister for imprisonment.

The last two plates exhibit most appropriately and affectingly the early deaths of the ill-fated pair; the brother breathes his last in the hulks, a victim to early depravity; the sister, "gin-mad" and want-mad, throws herself into the river, and is finally seen in the act of her descent. Mr. Cruikshank has performed the artistical part with much talent and effect. To compare his plates with those of any other artist is altogether superfluous. We thank him for the production; we feel that he has been labouring for us, as well as for every philanthropist in the kingdom, and we hope that no niggardly patronage will leave him to complain that his labours have not been duly estimated. Oh that some drunkard might look with candour upon these pages! We fear however that it may fare with other copies as with our own. We laid it before a drunkard, who turned from it and would not open it! Even if he had done so, there is a long way between the eye and the heart!

We have not left ourselves room to say much of the letter-press illustrative of the sketches—farther than that it appears very suitable as an accompaniment to these spirited productions.

*The London Anecdotes for all Readers.* Popular Authors. London: David Bogue, Fleet-street.

THIS, we believe, is the second number of Mr. Bogue's newly-projected series. It contains information and entertainment, with some novelty. The work promises to be all which the "Percy Anecdotes" once were, but at a cheaper rate. It is a good railway companion.

*Midnight Effusions; containing Arthur Mervyn and other Poems.* By SAMUEL CARTER. London: Saunders and Otley.

THE spirit and tendency of these productions is admirable; altogether, such as any young barrister may envy. The author is alive to all practical wrongs, and a friend to all moral and social excellence. We hope to trace his progress amidst the benevolent operations which dignify and bless the age. We venture, however, to suggest that the press which Horace recommends "nonumque prematur in annum," will better suit his poetical productions than, for some time to come, the more modern one, however beautiful, of Messrs. Saunders and Otley.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Reviewer's acknowledgments are also due for the following works:—

*Bohn's Standard Library; Coxe's Life of the Duke of Marlborough; Sheridan's Life and Dramatic Works; Ellis's Early Metrical Romances; History of Painting; Life in Russia,* by E. P. THOMPSON, Esq. (London: Smith, Elder and Co.)—*The Happy Home.* Nos. 1, 2, 3.—This is a partial execution of what we have long and ardently desired to see—a set of tracts addressed to the working classes, with speciality in them in opposition to a mere vague generality. We fully believe with the author that "happiness is not a political adjustment, but a personal possession." We nevertheless anticipate little success for one who commences by the declaration, "With politics he does not interfere." The minds of the working classes are poisoned by ill-governing politicians; and to disabuse them of their partialities would be no unlikely first step towards winning them to religion. Besides we believe better of the religion of Christ than to think that it suggests no remedy for our existing social evils. These tracts are, however, good, and often forcible; somewhat too wire-drawing when metaphors are concerned, but very happy in their illustrations. They deserve to be recommended. We hope to see more of the series.—*The Atmosphere, and Atmospheric Phenomena.* By THOMAS DICK, LL.D. Tract Society. Monthly Series.—Intelligent, useful, and practical. Young people may derive much from this little volume.—*Schools of Ancient Philosophy,* belonging to the same series, we will endeavour to attend to hereafter.—*Nonconformists Defended, in a Letter to the Rev. J. Reeve.* By JAMES CARVETH.—A good specimen of the way in which a superficial antagonist may be annihilated by bringing him to the point.—*Conference Methodism, and Wesleyan Grants.* By the same Author.—*Common Sense; and Baptismal Salvation.* Reprinted from the *Universe*.—A good and appropriate pamphlet.—*The Herald of Peace,* July, 1848. (London: Ward and Co.)—*Separate Services for Sunday-school Children.* By Rev. S. MARTIN (London: Partridge and Oakley).—We mention the title to Sunday-school teachers, and when we also tell them that the price of the pamphlet is very small, we have done all that is necessary to induce them to read it. The subject deserves to be well weighed.—*Youthful Ambition; a Tract for Young Men, by one of Themselves* (Newcastle-on-Tyne: Barkas. London: B. L. Green).—A tract displaying taste and talent, and written in the right spirit.—We have been exceedingly struck by the beauty, in point of typography and elegant adornment, of *A Bridal Gift* (Liverpool: Marples). If the contents shall prove equal to the exterior, and we feel strongly inclined to believe that they will, the whole work will be one of the most elegant presents of which we can conceive. We only notice its reception this week, in passing.

## NEW MUSIC.

MR. J. A. NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

We are glad to find that Mr. Novello's meritorious attempt to bring the standard productions of the great musical composers within the reach of all who can save a few shillings has been thus far crowned with success. Already the "Messiah," the "Creation," "Judas Macabbeus," "Jephtha," "St. Paul," and the "Dettingen Te Deum," have been published in this cheap form. They are beautiful specimens of musical typography, and contain the piano-forte or organ accompaniment. Besides these reprints, Mr. Novello publishes a monthly periodical called the *Musical Times*, which has already completed its second volume. From the preface to these volumes we take the following gratifying extract:—

"The *Musical Times* (he says) was undertaken to supply music to those who, having availed themselves of the advantages of class instruction, had learnt the rudiments and practised the pieces contained in the various primers of their respective masters, and were ready for additional music. One of the admirable features of class tuition has been the creation of a taste for music amongst the operatives, and others, who had been charged with being addicted to coarser amusements. They appear to have adopted with ardour the new recreation which music offered to them; but the majority of such pupils had but slender funds to apply to the purchase of music, and it therefore became an absolute condition that any work which was intended for their use should be published at the minimum price. Three-halfpence was fixed as the price of the *Musical Times*; and although it has often been urged upon the proprietor to raise the price, and make it more of a general musical newspaper, yet, bearing in mind the circumstances of those whom he would especially wish to be purchasers, it has been thought better to continue its present size and price. The *Musical Times* has been fortunate in being published by the proprietor of many important copyright works, which have already appeared in a more expensive form, as it has had permission to insert many of them in its pages, and has thus been able to offer a much better class of works than its price would have otherwise commanded. Beginning with the humble sale of but a few hundreds, our work has gradually risen in favour to its actual sale of as many thousands; and the present success and future prospects of the *Musical Times* are indeed such as to offer a gratifying reward to the promoter of the objects which are detailed above; and they are another proof that any undertaking which is begun in a good spirit, and carried on with diligence, is sure to meet with ample public support."

*Handel's Songs, Duets, and Trios, &c., selected from the Oratorios of this celebrated Composer.* With the piano-forte accompaniments. By H. J. GAUNTLETT, Mus. Doc. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. London: W. Whittemore, Paternoster-row.

*Handel's Choruses.* By H. J. GAUNTLETT, Nos. 1 and 2. London: Whittemore, Paternoster-row.

THESE publications supply a want long felt by such persons of musical taste as are unable to supply themselves with the whole oratorios of this great master. The size and form are convenient, the type clear, and the arrangement excellent. Dr. Gauntlett's name is a sufficient guarantee for the faithful rendering of the original score. For a few pence the musical amateur may obtain five or six of Handel's finest songs, edited by one of the most accomplished musical professors of the day! The marvel to us is how so cheap a publication can be made to pay its expenses.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, AND POTATO BLIGHT.—The weather has within the last few days become unsettled, but the rain which has hitherto fallen has not done any injury to the grain crops: in some localities the corn has been more or less beaten down and lodged; but if fine dry weather should succeed, this would be probably productive of no mischief. Wheat has now advanced so far towards maturity as to allow of something like an estimate being formed as to the probable yield per acre; and, after careful inquiry among our agricultural friends, we are sorry to say that the promise does not appear to be particularly good. In the home counties the produce will, we feel satisfied, be considerably less than last year, though perhaps not much below that of average seasons; and this seems to be the case pretty generally over the southern and western parts of England: in the northern districts the crops are hardly, as yet, sufficiently forward to allow of much being said on the subject, but on the whole we are not sanguine as to the result. The most serious cause of uneasiness is, however, the spread of the potato disease; on this subject the accounts have, within the last week, become rather alarming. That the disorder has during the last eight days made progress is, we fear, too true; many of our correspondents who a week ago doubted its existence now admit that a change for the worse has taken place. As yet only the early kinds show symptoms of having been attacked; but it is to be apprehended that the late sorts will not wholly escape, and a good deal of uneasiness is certainly beginning to be felt. That the mischief hitherto done has been exaggerated we feel satisfied; but the fact of the disease having shown itself is sufficient to cause apprehension, as from the character of the disorder no one can foresee how far it may extend. We are, therefore, not surprised at the excitement which the unfavourable reports in question have already given rise to. Owing to the greatly increased breadth of ground planted with potatoes a failure would this year be far more serious in its consequences than it proved last season, when much of the land now devoted to the growth of that root was planted with beans, peas, and other substitutes. Our own impression at present is, that if the late or main crop should fortunately escape, the mischief would be comparatively trifling; but we must acknowledge that we entertain great doubts on the subject.—*Mark-lane Express.*



## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**THE VALUE OF AN UGLY NOSE.**—One of his odd stories was about a Miss Hussey, to whom her father bequeathed £150 per annum, in consideration of her having an ugly nose. He had made a will, said O'Connell, disposing of the bulk of his fortune to public charities. When he was upon his death-bed, his housekeeper asked him how much he had left Miss Mary? He replied £1,000, which would do for her very well, if she made off any sort of a good husband. "Heaven bless your honour!" cried the housekeeper, "and what decent man would ever take her with the nose she has got?"—"Why, that is really very true," replied the dying father; "I never thought of her nose;" and he lost no time in adding a codicil, that gave Miss Mary an addition of £150 a year as a set-off against her ugliness.—*Daunt's Recollections of O'Connell.*

**WOMAN—HER SPHERE AND INFLUENCE.**—The open air and the fields, the streets and public chambers, are the places where man executes his will; and let him yield or divide the sceptre at the door of the house. Woman, with her instinct of behaviour, instantly detects in a man a love of trifles, any coldness or embecillity, or, in short, any want of that large, flowing, and magnanimous deportment, which is indispensable as an exterior in the hall. Our American institutions have been friendly to her, and, at this moment, I esteem it a chief felicity of this country, that it excels in women. A certain awkward consciousness of inferiority in the men may give rise to the new chivalry in behalf of the Women's Rights. Certainly, let her be as much better placed in the laws and in social forms as the most zealous reformer can ask, but I confide so entirely in her inspiring and musical nature, that I believe only herself can show us how she shall be served. The wonderful generosity of her sentiments raise her at times into heretical and godlike regions, and verifies the pictures of Minerva, Juno, or Polymnia; and, by the firmness with which she treads her upward path, she convinces the coarsest calculators that another road exists than that which their feet know. But besides those who make good in our imagination the place of muses and of Delphic Sybils, are there not women who fill our vase with wine and roses to the brim, so that the wine runs over and fills the house with perfume; who inspire us with courtesy, who unloose our tongues, and we speak; who anoint our eyes, and we see? We say things we never thought to have said; for once, our walls of habitual reserve vanished, and left us at large; we were children playing with children in a wide field of flowers.—*Emerson.*

**PEOPLE OF MODERATE FORTUNE.**—If you are about to furnish a house, do not spend all your money, be it much or little. Do not let the beauty of this thing, and the cheapness of that, tempt you to buy unnecessary articles. Dr. Franklin's maxim was a wise one, "Nothing is cheap which you do not want." Buy merely what is absolutely necessary, and let experience of your wants and your means dictate what shall be afterwards obtained. If you spend all at first, you will find you have bought many things you do not want, and omitted many you do want. Begin cautiously. As riches increase, increase in hospitality and splendour; but it is always painful and inconvenient to decrease. After all, these things are viewed in their proper light by the judicious and respectable. Neatness, tastefulness, and good sense, may be shown in the management of a small household, and the arrangement of a little furniture, as well as upon a large scale. The consideration gained by living beyond one's income is not actually worth the trouble it costs. The glare there is about such false, wicked parade, is deceptive; it does not, in fact, procure valuable friends or extensive influence. More than that, it is wrong, morally wrong, so far as the individual is concerned, and injurious, beyond calculation, to the interests of our country. To what are the increasing beggary and discouraged exertions of the present day owing? A multitude of causes, no doubt, tend to increase the evils; but the root of the whole matter is the extravagance of all classes of people. We never shall be prosperous till we have sufficient moral courage to make pride and vanity yield to the dictates of honesty and prudence. We never shall be free from embarrassment till we cease to be ashamed of industry and economy! Let woman aid in the needful reformation. Let their husbands and fathers see them happy without finery; and if their friends have, as is often the case, a foolish pride in seeing them decorated, let them silently and gradually check this feeling, by showing that they have better means of commanding respect. Let the exercise of ingenuity, economy, and neatness, prove that good taste and gentility are attainable without great expense.—*Mrs. Child.*

**THE "ETERNAL CITY."**—No other city on earth has been the theatre of such events, or suggests the same associations. Who can behold it for the first time unmoved? The statesman—the philosopher and man of letters—the disciple of Luther or Calvin—all alike regard it with the deepest interest, although with the feelings which belong to their different characters; but it is the devout and the believing in infallible Rome who behold her with one common feeling of enthusiastic veneration, and enter her gates with exultation, as the "Holy City," hallowed by the blood of martyrs, and the residence of the fisherman and his successors. Influenced by such feelings, I suppose (while my mind was occupying itself about ancient Rome), our veturino crossed himself devoutly, and having muttered a prayer, probably an "ora pro nobis," to St. Peter, joyfully descended the hill with a rapidity that surprised, while it alarmed us. At the foot of the hill

we again crossed the Tiber by a magnificent bridge, a viaduct worthy of being the approach to Rome. I could almost have fancied myself entering the imperial metropolis, and not the fallen city devoted to priestcraft; when we encountered that most extraordinary and old-fashioned of equipages, a cardinal's coach, my delusions were quickly dispelled, and my reflections recalled from the glorious past to the melancholy present. There walked his eminence, come out from the city to enjoy a walk in the cool of the evening—a feeble old man, conspicuous by his bright red stockings, which contrasted oddly with his suit of quiet black; but this contrast was carried out even in the equipage itself, for the carriage was painted of a flaming red, while the horses, with long flowing manes and tails, were as black and solemn as if chosen from the stud of an undertaker. A little behind his eminence, with attentive look and cat-like pace, walked a sharp-visaged ecclesiastic, and two servants in gaudy, though shabby liveries. There, thought I, is one of the "conscript fathers" of modern Rome, who now give a lord to the seven hilled city. Entering the Porta del Popolo, always, as now, the principal entrance into Rome, I was agreeably surprised by the first view which the Piazza presented. The dreary waste of the Campagna, and the train of my reflections, had prepared me for decay and gloom, and I was surprised to find myself in the midst of one of the finest squares in Europe, and surrounded by all the life and bustle of a great city. It was a *festa*, and the magnificent Corso (one of those three great streets which diverge from the Piazza) was lined with carriages, filled with all the wealth and beauty of Rome, driving in procession round the fine Egyptian obelisk and fountain which adorn its centre. I secured accommodation (as did the rest of our party) in an hotel, situated in this pleasant quarter; and having done ample justice to the distinguished merits of the Roman *cuisine* (which I may, in passing, observe is the best in Italy), and taken "mine ease in mine inn," I sauntered out again, beneath the light of the moon, into the Piazza del Popolo. It recalls the Place de la Concorde at Paris; but the beautiful Pincian hill, with its fine gardens, give the Piazza, in my opinion, much the advantage. Having enjoyed an hour or two of a Roman night on the Pincian hill, invited to rest by the ceaseless fall of waters from the neighbouring fountains, I returned to my hotel.—*Geale's Two Years' Residence in Italy.*

**A CHINESE BEAUTY.**—At the door of one, an old man, evidently of the higher class, was standing, who gazed upon the face of my fair companion with marked astonishment—for the beauties of Britain do not correspond with a Chinaman's ideal of beauty in any one particular. His *beau ideal* of beauty consists of feet deformed and compressed into a mass three inches in length, bandaged up from infancy in bindings, never unwound till womanhood (consequently the odour from a beauty is not of "Araby the blest"), a fleshless figure, without those graceful undulations we English consider so essential to female beauty; a dingy, yellow complexion, overplastered with white cosmetic, high cheek-bones, remarkably small piggish eyes, with pencilled eyebrows, meeting over the nose, with oblong ears, coarse black hair, anointed with stinking pork fat, until it stands on end, then drawn up from the face in a high top-knot, in which are stuck perpendicularly silver pins, and occasionally flowers. The aforesaid old Chinaman looked, as I have said, at my companion's face, took a minute survey of her dress, which he appeared to admire. This I can readily conceive, as, being the winter season, it consisted of what the Chinese value highly, namely, a velvet pelisse and sable fur. In China, this fur is exceedingly prized, and is only worn by mandarins of the first class. But to proceed with the old man. He next partially stooped to gain a view of her feet, which when he did obtain, the marked feelings of surprise, mingled with disgust, which were depicted in his countenance, was most ludicrous, and I could hardly refrain from laughing aloud; for I naturally concluded that my old friend could not reconcile in his mind what he might consider costly dress and ladylike demeanour with uncrippled feet, as none but those of the lowest ranks in China have their feet the natural size. A few doors further on, a Chinawoman, of apparently the same class, appeared at the door with her attendants, evidently drawn there to gaze upon the strange being of her own sex who had appeared amongst them, and beckoning with her hand, she endeavoured to induce my companion to enter. Female curiosity, and a laudable desire to see the domestic arrangements within, might possibly have induced an English lady to pay the visit; but this I would not consent to, knowing full well that I should not be allowed to accompany her, and having the fate of a fair countrywoman of ours too vividly impressed upon my memory. This lady had a great desire to inspect the interior economy of a begum's residence in India. After some difficulty, she succeeded in causing herself to be invited, and fully resolved upon a personal and minute inspection of all their wardrobes. She went, in a high state of feminine excitement, at the appointed hour, and was received with great state and marked kindness by the begum, who introduced her visitor to the various members of her household. Upon entering the ladies' apartments, the visitor, to her horror, too late discovered that female curiosity was as strongly implanted in the breasts of the begum's ladies as in her own, and with the advantage of numbers on their side. In short, the inspection was theirs, not hers—for they literally undressed her, and not even contented with this victory, they pinched her skin, to ascertain if the white were natural. The visitor was at length too happy to make her escape, with her toilette not so carelessly or becomingly arranged as at her entrance.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

## GLEANINGS.

In Lubin, Poland, 169 villages have had all their growing crops destroyed by a recent hurricane. A great number of cattle and horses were also destroyed.

It is stated as a fact, that a certain citizen of the West, during the late disturbances in England, anticipating the deposition of Victoria, bought 160 acres of land in Arkansas, and immediately deeded the same to England's Queen, and to her heirs for ever!

From official returns furnished to the authorities of the county of Middlesex, it appears that the expense of providing the special constables in sixteen parishes with staves and badges, was £1,434 15s. 10d.

**BORING FOR WATER.**—"If you please, Sir, the man's called again for the water-rate."—*Punch.*

"The Scotch lines," says the *Railway Chronicle*, "are wisely pursuing the system of affording cheap trains for visitors to the English metropolis."

Mr. Prentice, writing to the *Manchester Times*, describes a porter who came on board the steamer at Cincinnati: A tall, good-looking young man, about six feet two, well dressed, but with his coat off and apron on, who took a cigar from his mouth, and, with a patronizing air, said, "Now, gentlemen, I am quite ready to take your luggage."

"Dublin," observes the *Times*, "is almost the only capital in Europe where there has not been so much as a broken head or a broken window since the February revolutions."

His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, has attained the 53rd year of his age, having been born on the 6th of July, 1796.

Lord Stanley is the new steward of the Jockey Club, in the place of Lord George Bentinck.

Sir G. Grey stated in the House of Commons the other night, that since 1835 two hundred miles of streets had been added to the metropolis.

"Communism, as it was preached in Paris," says the *Daily News*, "is, in fact, a kindred philosophy to the Repeal religion preached in Ireland. The Communist told the French operative that the wealth of the citizen was accumulated robbery. His political, and sometimes his religious, preacher told the same story of the Saxon citizen to the Celtic peasant."

In the graveyard, Norfolk, Virginia, there is a handsome marble monument, sacred to the memory of Mrs. Margaret, &c., wife of, &c., who died, &c. At the bottom are the words,—"Erratum: For Margaret, read Martha."

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* shows that each groom-in-waiting receives £335 12s. 6d. a year, besides the fourteen consecutive dinners at the royal table, which each receives during his "wait"—that is to say he is paid about £25 for every dinner he eats at Court, the eight eaters consuming "mint sauce" to the tune of £2,686 a year.

**THREE FAULTS OF NURSES.**—1. To lisp in a baby style, when the same words in an endearing tone would please as well. The reverse should be the practice: the voice clearly emphatic, and each syllable distinctly articulated for imitation.—2. To tell of witches, ghosts, and goblins.—3. To direct a child to act like a man; whereas it is not often becoming for a little boy to ape the man, but only to conform his demeanour to his age. Every age has its own peculiar decorousness.

**INFLUX OF FRENCH VISITORS TO THE LAKES.**—The lodging-house and hotel-keepers of the Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland lake district complain that their accounts, this season, would exhibit a beggarly receipt of custom, in comparison with former years, were it not for the patronage of the numerous French families who have been driven to this country by the storms of the late revolution, and are now luxuriating in the beauties of Windermere, Ullswater, Conistone, Grasmere, Derwent, and the rest of the noble sheets of water that gem the North of England.

## BIRTHS.

July 11, at North-parade, Winchcomb-street, Cheltenham, the lady of the Rev. A. MORTON BROWN, of a daughter.

July 20, at 1, Coburg-place, Kennington, Mrs. JAMES MIRAMS, of a daughter.

July 20, at Holkham, the Countess of LICHETER, of a son and heir.

July 22, the wife of Mr. Kluht, minister, of Billerica, of a still-born babe.

July 23, at Noel-street, Islington, the wife of the Rev. EDWIN J. HARTLAND, Aldermanbury-Postern Chapel, London, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

July 15, at Farnham, by the Rev. A. Thomas, of Milford, JOHN BONHAM CARTER, Esq., M.P., of Buryton, in the county of Hants, to LAURA MARIA, the youngest daughter of G. T. NICHOLSON, Esq., of Waverley Abbey, in the county of Surrey.

July 18, at the Independent Chapel, Melbourne, Derbyshire, by the Rev. T. Johnson, of Fovent, Wilts, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Mr. JOHN PASS, wheelwright, to Miss SARAH ROSS, both of Melbourne.

July 20, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lady BLANCH SOMERSET, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, to Viscount DUFFLIN, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoul.

July 20, at the Baptist Chapel, Devonshire-square, London, by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., the Rev. J. HUME, Baptist minister, Woodside, Gloucestershire, to MARY ANN, only daughter of the late S. T. BRIDGMAN, Esq., Purser, R.N.

July 20, at St. George's Church, Brandon-hill, Bristol, the Rev. JOHN JACKSON, Baptist minister, of Falmouth, to MARY, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. J. EYEN, of Bradford, Yorkshire, and step-daughter of Rev. John Jackson, Baptist minister, late of Taunton, but now of Coats, Oxon.

July 22, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. T. Binney, JOHN MANN, Esq., surgeon, of Charterhouse-square, late of Bartholomew-close, to MARY, daughter of the late J. PROCTER, Esq., of Compton-terrace, Islington.

July 25, at Spencer-street Chapel, Leamington, by the Rev. A. Pope, Mr. THOMAS ISLIP, jun., of Stamford, Lincolnshire, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. J. FOSTER, of Crick Cottage, Northamptonshire.

## DEATHS.

July 12, in her 79th year, ANN JEMIMA COLLINGWOOD, of High Wycombe, relict of the late Samuel Collingwood, Esq., of Oxford.

July 15, at his residence, 37, Devonshire-place, WILLIAM AMORY, Esq., in his 60th year.

July 16, aged 2 years and 3 months, LYDIA SHERMAN, the youngest daughter of the Rev. N. HOLLIS, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, of water in the head.

July 19, aged 74 years, ANN, widow of the late Mr. COBBETT, M.P.

July 19, at 15, Endeleigh-street, Tavistock-square, CAROLINE ELIZABETH, second daughter of the Rev. P. Hewitt, rector of Binstead, Isle of Wight.



## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Money Market during the past week has taken one step to its old position of insecurity and low figures. One could hardly have imagined that its apparent condition could have undergone such a change within two or three days. We confess that we were sanguine in anticipating that after the "step by step" process at which it arrived to a somewhat respectable quotation last week, it would have taken more than it has to bring it so suddenly down again; a few short hours were sufficient to dispel our brightest hopes. A morning mail from Ireland and another from the Continent wrought a sudden reaction in the Funds—and there our tale is told. From 90 down to 85 marks the extent of the damage. We are, however, of opinion that the present is but a very temporary reaction, and that as soon as the decisive measures of Government regarding the "Felons" have had their due effect, the Funds will again rise, and to a higher quotation than they have reached for many months.

The following were the quotations this (Tuesday) evening at the close of business on the Exchange:—Three per Cent. Consols, 85½; Bank Stock, 199½ to 197½; Reduced Three per Cent., 86½ to 1; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 86½ to 1; Long Annuities, 81; and Exchequer Bills, March, 42s. to 45s.; June, 38s. to 35s. premium.

In the Foreign Market, the only transaction of importance has been a purchase to the extent of £600,000 Dutch Four-and-a-Half per Cent.; being an exchange from Consols into that Stock. This operation has been effected upon much more favourable terms than it could have been some time since; for while the Consols are sold at as high a price as they were in February, the Dutch Stock has been purchased at a depreciation of 13 per cent. as compared with the then quotation. The scarcity of Stock thus occasioned has tended to keep up prices, despite the fall of the English Funds. The better classes of Foreign Stocks seem generally to be more in demand.

The Railway Share Market continued steadily to improve until the reaction occurred in the Stock Market, but there has not been much excitement or a pressure of sales, the recent advance being far less considerable than that which has taken place in the Funds. The fluctuation in Great North of England shares has been about £3, and in North Western and Midland nearly the same. In Brighton 1½, in South Western 1½, in Eastern Counties 1, in Newcastle and Berwick 1, in Great Western 1½, in Caledonian, and Paris and Orleans, about £2 per share.

Advices have been received from America and from the West Indies, and are generally satisfactory. Trade was better in both sections than it had been for some time previous.

The City editor of the *Times*, in Monday's paper, states that "some considerable amounts of gold have been forwarded to Ireland to provide for any run that may be attempted on the various banks during the present position of affairs in that country."

Trade, we are glad to be able to state, shows some signs of continued improvement, and accounts from Manchester mention that great satisfaction has been manifested there at the determination of Government to bring matters to a crisis in Ireland. The transactions in the piece-goods market are described as having been in the past week very extensive, and large purchases have been made for Mexico, China, America, and the Levant.

The produce markets have not been very buoyant. Rice is dearer, and also rum. Cotton, indigo, and wool have improved, together with some articles used for manufacturing purposes. Iron is held at higher rates. For the rest of commercial intelligence we refer to our market report.

## THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 21.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39, for the week ending on Saturday the 15th day of July, 1848.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued .....	27,593,690
Government Debt ..	11,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	12,184,552
Silver Bullion .....	1,409,676
£27,593,690	£27,593,690

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital ..	14,363,000
Reserve ..	2,492,114
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissions of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	2,691,157
Other Deposits ..	11,709,054
Seven-day and other Bills ..	1,150,477
£33,525,802	£33,525,802

Dated the 20th day of July, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Particular Baptists' Chapel, Billingham, Lincolnshire.  
The Baptist Chapel, Spauling-row, Nottingham.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

EDENBOR, WILLIAM, Liverpool, merchant.

## BANKRUPT.

ANGUS, WILLIAM, Gateshead, banker, August 9, September 3: solicitors, Messrs. Meggison, Pringle, and Co., 3, King's-road, Bedford-row, London; Mr. J. A. Wilson, Alnwick; and Messrs. Hall and Ridley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BOWDLER, JAMES, Shrewsbury, jeweller, July 29, August 29: solicitors, Messrs. Sweeting and Byrne, Southampton-buildings, London; and Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

HAGAN, EDWARD, and HAGAN, HENRY, Mill-street, Birmingham, merchants: solicitors, Messrs. Martin and Co., Mining-lane.

HOLDSWORTH, JOSEPH, 202, Whitechapel-road, carpenter, August 2, September 9: solicitors, Messrs. Norton and Son, 1, New-street, Bishopsgate.

HOLMES, ABRAHAM, Manningham, worsted spinner, August 2, September 8: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Son, Clement's-lane, London; Mr. M. Pickup, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

MATTHEWS, JOHN, and MATTHEWS, CHARLES DECIMUS, Chipping Norton and Chipping Camden, bankers, August 9, September 5: solicitors, Messrs. Wilkins, North, and Kendall, Bourton-on-the-Water; and Messrs. Gillant and Thomas, Birmingham.

TODD, WILLIAM, Whitehaven, Cumberland, ironmonger, August 3, September 13: solicitors, Messrs. W. and J. Lumb, Whitehaven; Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, and Co., 1, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Griffith and Oughton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WILLIS, CHARLES, 34, King-street, New North-road, Islington, licensed victualler, August 2, September 9: solicitor, Mr. Harper, Kennington-cross.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

LEIGHTON, ALEXANDER, Dundee, baker, July 18, August 25.  
PENMAN, THOMAS, Glasgow, grain merchant, July 27, Aug. 17.

## DIVIDENDS.

Thomas Orpwood, 17, Bear-street, Leicester-square, coach carrier, first dividend of 3s. 4d.; at 25, Coleman-street, on any Wednesday—William Kennett and John Hammon Reynolds, 25, Lamb-street, Spitalfields, wax chandlers, first div. of 1ld.; at 25, Coleman-street, on any Wednesday—John Jillings, late of Honiton, now of Woolpit, Suffolk, draper, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at 25, Coleman-street, on any Wednesday—Joseph Philip Shaw, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, upholsterer, first div. of 5s.; at 25, Coleman-street, on any Wednesday—Henry Harvey, Stock Exchange, and St. Paul's-terrace, Islington, stock broker, first div. of 1s. 9d.; at 25, Coleman-street, on any Wednesday—Sampson Bagnall, Leek, Staffordshire, grocer, first div. of 2s.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, on any Thursday—George Lloyd, Shrewsbury, general ironmonger, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, on any Thursday—John Forster, Shafto, Northumberland, banker, first div. of 20s.; at the Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Thomas Chatto, Morpeth, linen draper, first div. of 10s.; at the Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on July 29, or any subsequent Saturday—John Shore, Rochdale, flannel manufacturer, first div. of 5s.; at 45, George-street, Manchester, July 25, or any subsequent Tuesday.

Tuesday, July 25.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Independent Chapel, South Weald, Essex.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

MAYFIELD, JOHN SHEPARD, Wre, Hertfordshire, builder.

## BANKRUPT.

BAUWENS, FELIX LIEVEN, Croydon, stearine manufacturer, August 3, September 9: solicitor, Mr. Cullen, Coleman-street.

DEATH, MATTHEW, Hadleigh, Suffolk, bootmaker, July 31, September 9: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Farnival's-inn.

BLAND, SQUIRE, Rothwell, Yorkshire, maltster, August 11, September 15: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., Great James-street; and Mr. Bulmer, Leeds.

CORRIE, GEORGE WILLIAM, Plymouth, wine merchant, August 10, September 13: solicitors, Messrs. Soles and Turner, Aldermanbury; Mr. Little, Devonport; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

DREW, ANN, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, stationer, August 7, September 4: solicitor, Mr. Rivolta, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

EARLE, THOMAS, Castle-street, Long-acre, funeral-carriage master, August 3, September 1: solicitor, Mr. Smith, New-inn.

JONES, EDWARD, Bristol, snuff manufacturer, August 8, September 19: solicitors, Messrs. White and Co., Bedford-row; and Messrs. Short and Co., Bristol.

LANGLEY, CHARLES, Little Moorfields, St. Giles's, Cripplegate-without, licensed victualler, August 1, September 1: solicitor, Mr. Cattars, Mark-lane.

PARKER, GEORGE, St. Martin's-lane, St. Martin-in-the-Field, and Great Newport-street, St. Ann, Soho, chemist, August 1, September 1: solicitor, Mr. Clarke, George-street, Mansion-house.

LOWE, JOSEPH, and SHAW, THOMAS FARNELL READ, Birmingham, factors, August 5 and 29: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

MERRILL, THOMAS, and BENSON, CHARLES, Salford, type foundry, August 7 and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Skirrow, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Hampson and Son, Manchester.

M'KENZIE, JAMES MUNRO, and FRASER, JAMES, Paderna-lane, warehousemen, August 3, September 7: solicitors, Messrs. Reed, Langford, and Marsden, Friday-street, Chesham.

BILLY, MARY, Sheffield, tobacconist, August 5, September 18: solicitors, Messrs. Walter and Pemberton, Symond's-inn; and Messrs. W. and B. Wake, Sheffield.

WEBB, RICHARD, Royal Hospital-row, Chelsea, licensed victualler, August 1, September 1: solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Burbey, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FINLAY, C., Edinburgh, tailor, July 31, August 21.  
GIBSON, J., Kirkcaldy-of-Stewarton, bonnet manufacturer, July 29, August 18.

MACFARLANE, J., Glasgow, horse dealer, July 28, August 18.

## DIVIDENDS.

J. Graham, Jewry-street, Aldgate, wholesale stationer, third div. of 3d., on Saturday, July 29, and three subsequent Saturdays; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—W. Youell, Cranbrook, brewer, second div. of 2s. 6d., on Saturday, July 29, and subsequent Saturday; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—E. J. Coate's, and J. Hillard, Broad-street, Chesham, and elsewhere, merchants, first div. of 1s., on Monday, July 31, and two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane—J. Burton, Taunton, Somersetshire, coach proprietor, first div. of 5s. 5d., on any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr. Hernaman's, Exeter—J. Reay, jun., and H. Reay, Mark-lane, wine merchant, first div. of 2s. on the joint estate, 6s. on the separate estate of J. Reay, jun., and 4s. on the separate estate of H. Reay, on Wednesday, July 26, August 2, 9, and 16, or any Wednesday after October 7; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—J. Williams, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, architectural book publisher, second div. of 9d., on Wednesday, July 26, August 2, 9, and 16, or any Wednesday after October 7; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—M. le Boultilier, Commercial-road, Middlesex, draper, first div. of 1s. 10d., on Thursday, Saturday, and Monday, the 27th, 29th, and 31st inst.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, King's-arms-yard, Moorgate-street—M. and M. Schlesinger, Basinghall-street, merchants, first div. of 4d., on Thursday, Saturday, and Monday, the 27th, 29th, and 31st inst.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, King's-arms-yard, Moorgate-street—L. Hagg, Colchester, tailor, div. of 3s. 8d. (on new proofs only); on Thursday, Saturday, and Monday, the 27th, 29th, and 31st inst.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, King's-arms-yard, Moorgate-street—L. C. Taylor, Change-alley, Cornhill, tailor, second div. of 2s. 6d. with both divs. amounting to 20s. (on new proofs); on Thursday,

Saturday, and Monday, the 27th, 29th, and 31st inst., at Mr. Stansfeld's, King's-arms-yard, Moorgate-street—W. Kearton, Lamb-street, Spital-square, cheesemonger, second div. of 10d., with both divs. amounting to 3s. 10d. (on new proofs); on Thursday, Saturday, and Monday, the 27th, 29th, and 31st inst., at Mr. Stansfeld's, King's-arms-yard, Moorgate-street—W. Mountford, Darlington, tailor, first div. of 2s. (on new proofs); on Saturday, July 29, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-on-Tyne—L. Alexander, and W. Bardgett, Old Broad-street, merchants, div. of 6d.; on Wednesday, July 26, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—T. Bewley, Chelmsford, Essex, iron manufacturer, div. of 11s. 6d.; on Wednesday, July 26, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

## MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 24.

In consequence of unfavourable reports respecting the appearance of disease in the Potato crops, although we had a good supply of English Wheat to-day, prices recovered the reduction of Monday last, and were 2s. to 3s. per qr. higher. Most of the Foreign Wheat now arriving being landed in bond, there is not much offering for sale, and the holders are firm in asking the same advances for good qualities. Good marks of Sack Flour were rather dearer. In Barley and Malt but little doing, but fine samples are scarce. Fine Beans and Peas sold more readily, and Egyptian Beans is dearer. A batch of fine new Kentish grey Peas was sold at 36s., and new white Boilers and Mesles at 38s. The large arrival of Foreign Oats last week caused the trade to be dull, but having none fresh up this morning, there was rather more demand at last week's prices. New Rapeseed sold at £28 per last. New Carawayseed very dull unless fine. Linseed slow sale, but Cakes in demand. Indian Corn ready sale at advancing rates. The current prices are under.

Wheat—	s.	d.	Malt, Ordinary	s.	d.
Essex, Suffolk, and	40	50	Pale	54	58
Kent, Red	40	50	Rye	57	58
Ditto White	42	57	Peas, Hog	—	—
Line, Norfolk, and	40	50	Maple	33	36
Yorkshire, Red	40	49	Boilers	36	38
Northumberland	38	47	Beans, Ticks	29	31
Scotch, White	37	45	Pigeons	33	35
Ditto Red	37	45	Harrow	31	34
Devon, and Somerset,	38	48	Oats, Feed	18	19
Red	38	48	Fine	—	—
Ditto White	42	51	Poland	18	23
Flour, per sk. (Town)	36	43	Potato	20	23
Barley	26	30			
Malt	—	30			

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 15.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.		
Wheat .....	49s.	1d.	Wheat .....	47s.	11d.
Barley .....	29	0	Barley .....	30	6
Oats .....	20	9	Oats .....	20	9
Rye .....	31	0	Rye .....	30	3
Beans .....	36	6	Beans .....	37	2
Peas .....	37	3	Peas .....	37	8

DUTIES.			
	s.	d.	
Wheat .....	10	0	Rye .....
Barley .....	9	6	Beans .....
Oats .....	2	6	Peas .....

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 24.

The supply of foreign stock on sale to-day—Sheep and Calves in particular—was somewhat extensive, but its general quality was inferior. The prime Sheep and Calves moved off steadily, at full prices; otherwise, the demand was in a sluggish state. There was a decided increase in the numbers of English-fed Beasts on offer, at least a moiety of which was, however, beneath the middle quality. As the attendance of both town and country buyers was somewhat numerous, the very prime Scots were in fair, though not to say brisk, inquiry, at in most instances, Friday's advances in the quotations of 2d. per 8 lbs. All other breeds moved off slowly, and that day's current prices were with difficulty supported. At the close of the market, a total clearance of the Beasts was not effected. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received about 1,000 Scots. Short-horns, &c.; from the northern counties, 400 short-horns; from the western and midland districts, 1,000 Herefords, runts, Devons, Irish Beasts, &c.; from other parts of England, 600 of various kinds; and from Scotland, 300 horned and polled Scots—74 coming to hand per railway, the remainder by steamer. Even the time of year considered, the supply of Sheep was good, both as to number and quality. For all breeds—but more particularly for the best old Downs—the sale was steady, at prices fully equal to those paid on this day's sale. The highest figure for Mutton was 5s. per 8 lbs. The sale for Lambs was in a sluggish state, and the top price did not exceed 5s. 6d. per 8 lbs. We were very heavily supplied with Calves; yet a full average business was transacted in that description of stock, at our quotations. Pigs—the supply of which was moderately good—moved off slowly; but we have no alteration to notice in value.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).			
Beef .....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	Veal .....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton .....	3 10 .. 5 0	Pork .....	3 10 .. 4 6
Lambs .....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.		

Beasts	Sheep & Lambs	Calves	Pigs
Monday .. 1,081	12,300	541	370
Monday .. 3,688	28,990	801	290

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 24.

			Per 8lbs. by the carcass.					
Inferior Beef	2s. 8d.	to 3s. 10d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 8d.	to 3s. 10d.			
Middling do	3 0	.. 3 2	Mid. ditto	4 0	.. 4 4			
Prime large	3 2	.. 3 4	Prime ditto	4 6	.. 4 8			
Prime small	3 6	.. 3 8	Veal	3 6	.. 4 6			
Large Pork	3 6	.. 4 2	Small Pork	4 4	.. 4 6			
Lambs	..... 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.							

## PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

We have no change of importance to notice in the demand or the value of Irish Butter. No decrease in stock. The arrivals last week were more than equal to the sales landed. Prices current:—Carlow, 80s. to 84s.; Carrick, 82s. to 84s.; Waterford, 78s. to 82s.; Cork, 83s. to 84s.; Limerick, 79s. to 82s. per cwt. landed, and corresponding rates on board. Foreign a free sale, and 2s. to 4s. per cwt. dearer; the best quality, 94s. to 96s.; other kinds in proportion.—Bacon.—Singed sides in short supply, the demand good, stock nearly exhausted. Prices, as in size and quality, 64s. to 80s. per cwt. Bale and three middles, American, sold freely and extensively at prices varying from 36s. to 46s. per cwt.; Irish scarce, and in limited request. Hams very sparingly dealt in; prices nominally 80s. to 85s. per cwt. Lard in active demand; prices the turn higher. Irish bladders, 70s. to 82s.; kegs, 56s. to 60s.; American bladders, 56s. to 66s.; kegs, 40s. to 50s.; barrels, 38s. to 41s.

CHEESE MARKET, July 24.—There is a moderate demand for fine and really good things, but anything new bearing that character is rarely to be met with. The new that is making its appearance bears more than a relative value from the scarcity of old, and we expect the trade will pause before they take much at the rates required. Some few bits of Cheshire Lps. have made their appearance, and sold from 50s. to 55s., as in quality. Foreign remains without alteration, and comes in abundantly. In exportation there is but little doing.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, July 24.—With fine goods we are rather scantily supplied, and an advance of 2s. per cwt. is maintained. Inferior things also move off rather better.—Fine Dorset, 94s. to 96s. per cwt.; Middling, 90s. to 92s.; Devon, 90s. to 92s. Fresh, 10s. to 12s. per dozen.



BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.

Butter, per cwt.	Cheese, per cwt.
Dorset .....	Double Gloucester 60 to 70
Carlton .....	Single .....
Sligo .....	Cheshire .....
Cork, 1st .....	Derby .....
Waterford .....	American .....
Limerick .....	Edam and Gouda .....
Foreign, prime—	Bacon, new .....
Friesland .....	Middle .....
Kiel .....	Hams, Irish .....
Fresh Butter, per doz.,	Westmoreland .....
11s. 6d. to 13s. 0d.	York .....

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the seed market were on a retail scale, and no particular variation occurred in quotations. Rape-seed is again much cheaper; but other articles were held at much the same rates as before.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 30s. to 40s.; fine, 43s. to 48s.; white, 30s. to 50s.	
Cow Grass .....	30s. to 52s.
Linseed (per qr.) .....	sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) .....	£11 10s. to £12 10s.
Trefoil (per cwt.) .....	15s. to 21s.
Rape-seed, new (per last) .....	£34 to £36
Ditto Cake (per ton) .....	£5 15s. to £6
Mustard (per bushel) white .....	6s. to 9s.; brown 8s. to 10s.
Canary (per quarter) .....	73s. to 75s.; fine 75s. to 78s.
Tares, Spring, per bush .....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, July 24.—The imports of wool into London last week were very small, amounting to 1,519 bales; of which 1,165 were from Sydney, 208 from Odessa, and 101 from Germany. Since our last the public sales have been brought to a conclusion, and the following is a *resumé* of the whole, as made up from various original and authentic sources:—The catalogues comprised the following, viz., Australian, 11,031 bales; South Australian, 3,686 bales; Port Phillip, 7,783 bales; Portland Bay, 62 bales; Swan River, 101 bales; Van Dieman's Land, 6,183 bales; Cape, 1,857 bales; New Zealand, 32,369 bales; foreign and sundries, 900 bales; total 33,169 bales. Much anxiety was shown for the result of these sales, not only from their being the most important of the year, but from the late convulsions on the Continent having so much depressed and unsettled trade in all its branches, both abroad and at home. The German Wool fairs in May were attended almost exclusively by English buyers, who purchased very largely at a reduction of 50 to 60 per cent. This increased importation of fine Wools, at such an enormous fall, affected most seriously the prices of Colonial sorts, which fell in consequence full 2d. per lb. on May rates, which were 2d. per lb. lower than February prices on good and clean qualities, and from 2d. to 3d. on low and inferior sorts, making the serious and unparalleled fall of 4d. to 5d. per lb. This continued for the first fortnight, when fortunately the accounts from abroad being more favourable, and the state of the manufacturing districts improving, caused a rise of 1d. to 1½d. per lb., which was fully supported to the last. The attendance throughout was good, but towards the close many new buyers were tempted to come in on account of the extreme low rates and the better demand for Wool for manufacturing purposes, and they bought eagerly at the advance.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 24.—We can notice no improvement in the market; prices continue heavy at barely the quotation of last week.

Sussex Pockets .....	42s. to 46s.
Weald of Kent .....	44s. to 48s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, July 22.—The market is well supplied with vegetables and most kinds of fruit. English Pine-apples are very plentiful; some foreign ones have also arrived during the week in tolerably good condition; they fetch on an average 2s. apiece. Hot-house Grapes, Peaches, and Nectarines are abundant. Melons are sufficient for the demand. Cherries are not so plentiful. French Plums are offered at 6s. to 8s. per half sieve. Gooseberries and Currants are cheaper. A few Apricots begin to make their appearance. Strawberries are nearly over. Nuts are sufficient for the demand. Oranges are abundant; Lemons moderately plentiful. Among Vegetables, Carrots and Turnips are abundant and good. Cauliflowers, &c., sufficient for the demand. Asparagus is scarce. French Beans are equal to the demand. Potatoes are plentiful, but diseased. Peas are abundant. Lettuces and other salad are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are a little dearer. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Fuchsias, Carnations, Moss, and other Roses.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, July 24.—Although the delivery is good, the trade must be considered heavy, owing chiefly to the large shipments from St. Petersburg, and price have receded 3d. to 6d. per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 43s. 3d. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. For forward delivery, very little is doing. Rough fat 2s. 6d. per 8 lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 61lb., 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 61lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3½d. to 3¾d.; ditto, 96lb. to 101lb., 3¾d. to 3½d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; Shearlings, 9d. to 1s. 2d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 22.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow .....